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THE

# SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE

INDIAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION,

For the Year Ending December 15, 1898.

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PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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PHILADELPHIA:  
OFFICE OF THE INDIAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION,  
No. 1305 ARCH STREET.  
1899.

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*Earl Ford McNaughton*

Earl Ford McNaughton

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HERBERT WELSH,  
*Corresponding Secretary I. R. A.,*  
1305 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

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THE  
SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
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The Executive Committee presents its sixteenth annual report to the members and friends of the Association. It will be evident to any impartial observer of the events of the past year that the time has not yet come when the Government can be trusted to look after its Indian wards properly. So long as these people can be regarded as the legitimate prey of the spoilsmen and unscrupulous whites, without any real interference on the part of those officials whose duty it is to protect them, just so long is there need of an Indian Rights Association.

During the past sixteen years the Association, at a large expenditure of time, effort, and money, aided by other friends of the Indians, has exercised a restraining influence upon the frauds which, under the name of the United States Government, have been perpetrated upon the Indians, and has been able in numerous instances to interpose the hand of justice between the defenseless red man and private greed. It has brought about the introduction of civil-service reform into the Indian service, and has greatly

promoted the cause of Indian education. But while it has done many things in such ways for the moral advancement of these people, these seem as nothing compared to what all the humane forces of the country combined have failed to do, and what still remains to be done for the settlement of the problem. Are not such facts evidence of the enormous difficulties of the work?

Great things were expected when the present administration assumed control of the governmental reins, and rightly so, since it was strongly committed to a wise and humane policy which would further the work begun under President Harrison's administration, continued during President Cleveland's second term, and fully marked out in well-defined lines. Unfortunately, however, the advice of those in position to know the peculiar condition of affairs at the various points, and whose only interest was to advance the welfare of the Indian, was in almost every instance disregarded, and a system adopted which has proved in every instance to be the very worst that human ingenuity could devise—the spoils system. In other words, senators and representatives from States where Indian reservations are located were allowed to dictate who should be appointed to the various agencies. Thus men whose farthest thought was the welfare of the Indians replaced trusted and experienced officials in numerous instances, and a severe blow was dealt to the cause of Indian civilization.

We regret to say that the advance made under Mr. Cleveland's second term, with its many distinct faults and shortcomings incident to spoils system pressure, has not been maintained under the present administration. This, we think, one is forced to say, has been (if we view it broadly, taking into consideration the action of the President and the Secretary of the Interior), more distinctly partizan than any within the range of the existence of the Association. There has been no interest manifested, either

by words or specific acts, on the part of the President which places him individually as one having a sincere desire to benefit the service or the Indian race ; nothing comparable to the notable acts of justice and progress for which both President Cleveland and President Harrison are gratefully remembered. On President Cleveland's credit sheet there is clearly written : (*a*) Final withdrawal of patronage from an assistant Indian commissioner who abused his power ; (*b*) defense of the Indians at Crow Creek against administrative robbery, and of Cheyennes and Arapahoes against the impositions of cattlemen—a general willingness to redress injustice when facts were proven ; (*c*) large use of military officers as Indian agents with, in the main, excellent results ; (*d*) in the second administration large extensions of civil-service rules ; (*e*) great advance secured in the educational sphere of the Indian service by the appointment of Dr. Hailmann ; (*f*) principle of merit appointments in Indian agencies further emphasized by reappointment of Majors Wright and Steele.

President Harrison's credit sheet shows : (*a*) A distinctly reform appointment in the selection of General Morgan as Indian Commissioner ; (*b*) support given to the Indian Commissioner when pressure of spoilsmen was brought to bear on him to prevent good school appointments ; (*c*) recognition of the necessity for civil-service reform in the Indian service by extension of the rules to 700 places.

So far in the present administration the credit sheet remains virtually blank. No distinctively beneficial policy has been instituted, and no distinctly and conspicuously helpful act has been performed.

The friends of the Indian openly rejoiced when the announcement of the appointment of the present Secretary of the Interior was announced. We believed that this meant the maintenance and advance of civil-service reform in the Indian service ; the application of expert knowledge to the solution of its difficult problems ; and the recognition



of the entire question as one of philanthropy, education, and business principles and ability, and from which, consequently, all partizanship should be excluded. On the contrary, so far as our knowledge of present conditions runs, precisely the reverse has been the case. We know of no instance where spoils pressure has been resisted, but of a very large number of cases where it has been the controlling force. All the facts in the cases of which we are cognizant encourage the belief that "politics" and political considerations rule very largely. We have known no administration where the appeal of the disinterested friend of the Indian, based on facts and reasons, has so constantly gone unheeded, and where the voice of the politician, asking action for purely partizan or personal gratification, has so uniformly prevailed.

The Secretary of the Interior is a generous and kind-hearted man, who has always treated matters brought to his attention with the greatest civility. Last winter he gave generously out of his own pocket to help provide legal defense for a young Indian under sentence of death for a crime which every one in his locality knew had been committed by another man. But the fact remains, and is generally recognized by the workers for Indian civilization, that they are *personæ non gratae* with the administration, while the partizan has his will.

### THE CHIPPEWA TROUBLES.

This year another blot has been added to the discreditable record of our country in its dealings with the Indians. It is the old story of wrong perpetrated on a helpless people, similar in all essential respects to that which has marked our course in dealing with the red man from the beginning.

The recent outbreak among the Chippewa Indians was the result of the most serious long-standing grievances.



Enormous frauds—which, however, are chargeable to past administrations rather than to the present—have been perpetrated on these Indians in regard to the use of their valuable lumber supplies and through the appointment of spoils system estimators, whose gross ignorance and subserviency to lumber ring interests combined to rob the helpless red man year after year.

These Indians have always been a friendly and hitherto harmless people. Their history has been one of unbroken peace with us. When the great Sioux outbreak of 1863 occurred in Minnesota, the hostile chiefs did their utmost to induce the Chippewas to join them. They not only refused, but gave aid and comfort to the whites. What has caused the change, even among a small portion of them? It was not an attempt to arrest any Indian for the alleged crime of whisky-selling, as has been reported. The real cause goes deeper than that. There has been deep discontent among these Indians ever since the treaty of 1889 was negotiated with them by the United States through a Commission. This provided for the cession of valuable pine lands belonging to them, which they were loath to give up, as they distrusted the Government. At the discussions of the subject between the Commission and the Indians, the latter insisted that the Commissioners should kiss the Bible and swear that the promises made to them would be kept. A promise was made to one band of the Indians which has not been kept. It was that 160 acres of land should be given to individual Indians, whereas they have only received eighty acres. Three Commissioners were sent to these Indians, during a period of six years, at great expense to the Chippewas. Rev. J. A. Gilfillan, a missionary on the White Earth Reservation, estimated the cost at eighty-eight dollars a day, presumably covering the actual time expended in negotiations. Great abuses attended the appraisal of the timber on the lands at Red Lake. Three separate corps of estimators were sent out

by Republican and Democratic administrations to do this work. The cause of so many being sent was charges of fraud and incompetence attaching to previous work. The estimators were men chosen evidently for partizan reasons, and without expert knowledge of the duties committed to them. The heavy cost attending this scandalous procedure was met out of the Chippewa funds. The character of some of the men engaged in the task was evidently not such as to reflect credit on the Government.

In this connection it will not be amiss to quote the testimony of Mr. Francis E. Leupp, printed in our last annual report. It shows clearly the worthless character of the timber appraisements. It reads as follows :

“A less cheerful story is that of the Red Lake Chippewas in Minnesota, who have been badly victimized by an incompetent and dishonest crew of so-called examiners turned loose on their reservation by the Government, ostensibly to estimate the amounts and kinds of timber growing on the several tracts as a basis for the sale of it to white lumbermen outside. These men were appointed during the administration of Secretary Hoke Smith, on the recommendation of politicians, as the civil-service rules had not been extended to cover their positions. Secretary Francis, learning that a great deal of bad work was in progress at Red Lake, sent Inspector Wright up there in the dead of winter, with instructions to take along such expert assistants as he needed, and make a thorough investigation, and an unsparing report upon any wrong-doing he might discover. Mr. Wright discharged this duty with his accustomed thoroughness, at the cost of great bodily discomfort and no little peril to the health of himself and his companions.

“The testimony brought out on the investigation disclosed a shocking state of things. A good many of the examiners knew nothing whatever about their duties. They staid in their camps or in the backwoods hotel and amused themselves when they were supposed to be out making measurements, and framed their estimates by comparing guesses when it became necessary to make a report

to headquarters. The details of the work had been left to them, for the most part, without any sort of supervision. On the strength of the estimates thus manufactured out of nothing substantial the timber on a number of tracts was sold. How far the reports of the examiners fell short of the truth may be judged by a few typical instances. On one forty-acre tract, reported as containing 65,000 feet of pine, the experts found 782 feet. On another, reported at 45,000 feet, no pine at all was found. In a third, reported at 25,000 feet, there were actually 75,000. On a fourth, reported as agricultural land, there were 45,000 feet of Norway pine; and on a fifth, where the examiners located 11,000 feet of white pine, there was actually no white, but about 200,000 feet of Norway pine.

"Collusion between the field corps and the bidding lumbermen might be hard to prove in court under rigid rules of evidence, but it is at least a significant circumstance that the underestimated tracts found an immediate sale, while the overestimated tracts lay dead in the market. It was obvious that the lumbermen who were going to bid on this timber regarded the Government estimates as worthless, and sent their own estimators in to make private examinations for them, and that the difficulty of estimating was not so great when experienced men laid their hands to it.

"Secretary Francis, on receiving the inspector's findings of fact, promptly brought the selling to a standstill. The worthless examiners were discharged from the service, and every contract of sale which was still in such a stage as to be lawfully under his control was cancelled. Unhappily, however, the expense already incurred, and which must fall wholly upon the Indians, exceeds \$150,000; the same work could have been done by competent and honest men for about one-third of that sum. That is not the worst of it: Everything done so far is tainted with error or fraud, and must be done over, to say nothing of the expensive original work still to be undertaken."

The Indians were further annoyed by the decrease in the annuity paid them under the treaty of 1889. Each Indian was to receive the sum of \$9.00, but this was reduced to \$5.50. Small as the original amount seems to us, its reduction meant real suffering to those who had depended on

it to make both ends meet. This is the outline of the story of the wrongs of the Chippewas. It is but a repetition of what we have known in so many cases relating to our Government's dealings with the Indians, but it should at least have this effect upon those who consider and understand the facts: It should stimulate us to struggle for the overthrow of the spoils system, which brought about these wrongs and which is responsible for the death of so noble a man as Major Wilkinson and his brave comrades. It should stimulate us to press forward in the work of civilization of the Indians, until they are brought to the point of independence at which they will be measurably protected from such disgraceful and costly impositions.

### THE WARNER RANCH INDIANS.

Reference was made in last year's report to the case of the Warner Ranch Indians and that of Spotted Hawk, where the Association was obliged, in both instances, to employ competent attorneys to protect the rights of the Indians in question.

By furnishing a bond of \$6100 the ejectment of 400 Indians was prevented, and their case, which had been decided adversely in the lower court, was carried to the Supreme Court. Owing to the number of cases awaiting argument, this question is not likely to be settled before next spring. Mr. Shirley C. Ward, the attorney who has charge of the case, feels confident that the decision rendered will be in favor of the Indians.

### SPOTTED HAWK CASE.

The other case is that of two Cheyenne Indians who are now in prison—Little Whirlwind, under sentence of life imprisonment, and Spotted Hawk, condemned to death. There is too much reason to believe that these Indians were

known to be innocent of the crime of which they were accused by the very officers of the law who secured their conviction, as well as by every person living on the Reservation to which they belong. It is known that they did not commit the crime of murder, and the man who did commit it is also perfectly well known. Conviction was secured mainly on the testimony of one Stanley, the self-confessed murderer of Hoover. The facts of this case have been fully stated in a special publication,\* so that it will not be necessary to go into details. A motion for a new trial was argued before Judge Loud, in whose court Spotted Hawk was convicted, the defense submitting seventy-six specifications of errors, but a new trial was denied. The attorneys at once appealed the case to the Supreme Court. It was set for a hearing on November 11th, but the date was changed to January 4, 1899.†

### ARMY OFFICERS AS INDIAN AGENTS.

The policy of detailing army officers to serve as Indian agents has frequently been referred to in previous reports. It will be remembered that it was under President Cleveland that the experiment (if such it can be called) was first tried to any extent. This policy, which was adopted under an act of Congress that required such an appointment whenever, in the opinion of the President, the needs of the service required it, was directly in line with civil-service reform. It not only usually gave the Indian an educated gentleman—secure of his position against political influence—as a friend and administrator of his affairs, but it proved, as long as Mr. Cleveland was President, and until the policy was reversed under the subsequent administration of Mr. McKinley, a block to the efforts of spoilsmen to secure

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\* “A Review of the Spotted Hawk Case.”

† Just as this report is going to press our attorneys telegraph that the case has been reversed by the Supreme Court in a strong, lengthy opinion.



control of Indian agencies. As there seemed to be serious difficulties in the way of bringing the post of Indian Agent under the operation of civil-service rules, owing to the fact that this is an appointment requiring confirmation by the Senate, it is to be hoped that, in the interest of Indian civilization, capable and experienced men may again be detailed from the army to serve as Indian agents. Equally good men might, it is true, be appointed from civil life, were it the desire of the Secretary of the Interior and the Indian Commissioner to secure competent persons; but the principal fact remains that such men are not sought, and, consequently, are not found, because the "Home Rule" plan of appointment has, under Mr. McKinley's administration, been revived, and Senators now dictate to the Indian Office appointments to Indian agencies.

Out of the sixty Indian agents a comparison of the list of 1896 with that of 1898 will show that forty-five have already been changed. Of the number removed eleven were army officers who have been replaced by civilians. It may be urged that the war relieves the administration of criticism in the replacement of army officers by civilians. Partly it does; but not wholly. It certainly does not do so in the removal of Captain Stouch from the post of Agent of the Crow Reservation in Montana. It was Senator Carter, not the Spanish War, who is chargeable with this unfortunate change. Captain Stouch was an ideal Indian agent. He knew the Indians and they knew and trusted him. He was ably assisted by his excellent wife. He had done wonders for the Northern Cheyennes—a fine tribe of brave Indians—at Tongue River Reservation, also in Montana. His skill in dealing with these Indians undoubtedly prevented an outbreak when the neighboring whites were anxious to provoke one, some two years ago, in order to effect the removal of the Indians from the State. Captain Stouch was unfortunately transferred from this agency to that of the Crows. His character, energy, and interest in the work of civilizing these less hopeful Indians was pro-

ducing marked effect upon them. He was assured that he would be retained here by the office in Washington, but Senator Carter's influence prevailed. A local politician wholly unfit to continue the civilizing work begun by his predecessor was appointed. An intemperate clerk, who had been removed, was brought back to the agency, and, from the report of a trusted representative of our Association, who recently visited the reservation, it is evident that the drift will now be downward.

### THE NORTHERN CHEYENNES.

There is good reason to believe that an effort will be made to have the Northern Cheyenne Indians removed from their present reservation in Montana. Where they shall be sent has not been stated, nor does it seem to concern those back of the scheme. It is said that Senator Carter is the prime mover in the matter.

It would almost seem that there is a systematic scheme on the part of an unscrupulous set of men to get these Indians removed at any cost. It has been asserted by several close impartial observers who have been on the spot that the conviction of Spotted Hawk, a member of this tribe, for the murder of Hoover, when there was no doubt as to his innocence, was effected in the hope that so flagrant a case of injustice would be the means of causing an uprising.

With an agent in charge of these Indians who owes his appointment to Senator Carter's influence, the latter may now feel more free to attempt to effect their removal.

The Indian Rights Association has always, as a matter of policy, opposed the removal of Indians from lands on which they have begun the process of home-making, to which they are attached, and from which it is possible for them to draw support. It is evident that unless this principle be carried out systematically the Indian can not be



civilized, for the greed of the white man will keep him "moving on" continually until his destruction is completed. "A rolling stone gathers no moss," and we might add—a moving Indian no civilization.

Everything possible must be done to bring pressure to bear on the Secretary of the Interior and Congress to prevent the consummation of this threatened outrage.

### DR. HAILMANN'S REMOVAL.

Probably no act of the present administration in connection with Indian affairs was so disappointing to the friends of the Indian as was the removal of Dr. William N. Hailmann from the position of Superintendent of Indian Schools. His selection by Secretary of the Interior Hoke Smith was a fitting sequel to the educational work begun by General T. J. Morgan, Commissioner of Indian Affairs under President Harrison's administration. The appointment was purely non-political, and was a fine example of the merit principle. Dr. Hailmann's name was suggested by Dr. W. T. Harris, the National Superintendent of Education, a high authority, and himself in politics a Republican. We do not to this day know Dr. Hailmann's politics, beyond the fact that he believes in honest and sensible administration and despises spoils. Dr. Hailmann's reputation in his profession is of the highest. This fact was brought out by inquiry on the part of the Indian Rights Association at the time when his appointment was pending. During the four years of his term of service he exerted himself bravely and continuously, under grave difficulties, to purify the Indian service, and to inspire it with his broad, hopeful, and wise spirit. In a great measure he succeeded, in spite of the fact that partizan politics, which was quite influential under the rule of the preceding administration, but which has become steadily more pronounced under this, sought to thwart his efforts at every turn. He was not allowed to have school

inspectors of his own selection, who would have been men chosen wholly for educational reasons, but these officers were appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, apparently solely to satisfy partizan considerations.

The Indian Rights Association asked of the present administration the retention of Dr. Hailmann as Superintendent of Indian Schools, unless something could be shown in connection with the performance of his duties which rendered him unfit to continue to hold that place. This request was signed by some of the most distinguished and influential names in the country, including the following: Bishop Potter, Archbishop Ireland, J. Pierpont Morgan, Charles Lanier, Joseph H. Choate, Seth Low, President Eliot, of Harvard, President Gilman, of Johns Hopkins, Provost Harrison, of the University of Pennsylvania, and many others.

It is clear that no school service, and especially one of the range and importance of that which the Government maintains for our Indians, can be properly conducted unless the element of politics is excluded and capable and faithful officials are retained. It was on this ground that we asked the President and Secretary to retain Dr. Hailmann. We were told that our plea was very irritating to the authorities; but why should it have been so? It was a reasonable and right request, respectfully proffered. Why should it be irritating to the authorities when they are petitioned simply to do their duty? Dr. Hailmann was removed upon no charges or objections, certainly upon none which can stand the light, and thus the ablest and best-equipped man who has ever held that position was lost to the Indian service.

Miss Estelle Reel, who succeeded Dr. Hailmann, was formerly Superintendent of Schools in Wyoming. How well equipped she may be for the position remains to be seen. Certain it is, however, that she has not the training or experience of her predecessor. It is said that the pres-

sure of strong political backing won for her the prize. The appointment of a woman to the position of Superintendent of Indian Schools is an experiment, the wisdom of which can only be justified by results.

### THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

We believe that the present Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Hon. W. A. Jones, is heartily interested in the Indians and is making a sincere and energetic effort to do the best that is possible to advance their welfare. He has shown a most frank and excellent spirit in regard to giving the unofficial friends of the Indian an opportunity to co-operate with his office, so far as that is possible.

Mr. Jones has publicly declared himself in favor of a complete extension of civil-service reform principles to the entire Indian service, as a result of his own experience. He has also stated, what the Association has long contended, that to secure the very best results Indian agents should be placed within the classified service.

We think the best practical policy would be to allow the Commissioner larger liberty in managing Indian affairs, so that he may be looked to as the responsible head, and receive whatever credit or blame may be due.

### INDIAN EDUCATION.

It is gratifying to state that, notwithstanding the fact that the friends of the Indian are naturally disturbed by the failure of the present administration to make an advance in its handling of the Indian problem, and while it is true that it has positively retrogressed in the direction of spoils appointments, general progress in Indian civilization goes steadily on. Particularly is this the case with the educational work. The past year there has been an increase in enrolment and attendance at the Government schools of

about 1000 pupils. There are now 148 boarding-schools and 147 reservation day-schools.

Strong testimony as to the good that has resulted from the influence of these schools comes from Dr. H. B. Frissell, the Principal of Hampton Institute, who recently remarked to a friend: "I can not but think with hope and pleasure of the wonderful change observable in the young Indian men and women who have come to our school during the last eighteen years. The first who came were virtually savages, wrapped in blankets and with all the marks of the wild Indian about them. Those who come to-day are civilized beings, showing that they are such in dress and demeanor."

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in his annual report for the current year, gives an interesting review of the development of the Government's educational work, in which he says:

"The educational branch of the Indian Office has grown from small beginnings until now it is one of the most important under the control of the Department. The appreciation of it as a civilizing influence has grown not only upon the office, but upon the country at large. As at present constituted, the system only dates back a generation. In 1877 there were 48 small boarding- and 102 day-schools, with an attendance of 3598 pupils. The appropriation for their support was \$20,000. These schools were not systematized, and each appeared to be a law unto itself. While the efforts of those engaged were laudable, they lacked the cohesiveness of a strong systematic effort well directed. The New York schools were eliminated in 1882, and this office no longer retained control of them. During that year, when the system began to approach that of the present, there were 71 boarding- and 76 day-schools, with an attendance of 4714 pupils. This period marks the beginning of an earnest effort for the civilization and advancement of the Indian through the elevation, morally and intellectually, of his children. There are now 148 well-equipped boarding-schools and an equal number of day-schools engaged in the education of 24,004 pupils."

From data furnished by the various Indian agents as to the benefit of the education to the returned pupils, the Commissioner states that, although only a small per cent. of those who attended school graduated, three per cent. are reported as excellent or first class ; seventy-three per cent. as good or medium ; and only twenty-four per cent. as bad or worthless.

There are many valuable items of interest to the friends of the Indian in the reports of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. They are both worthy of careful perusal by those who wish to have more detailed information as to the Government's side of the question.

### THE MOHONK CONFERENCE.

The sixteenth annual conference was held at Lake Mohonk, N. Y., October 12 to 14, 1898, many friends of the Indian being present. The Association was represented by its President, Mr. Garret ; its Secretary, Mr. Welsh ; Washington Agent, Mr. Brosius ; Mr. E. Y. Hartshorne, and Mr. E. M. Wistar.

A full report of the proceedings of the conference will be published shortly. Any one desiring a copy can secure one by applying to Hon. Albert K. Smiley, Lake Mohonk, N. Y. For the information of our members, we print the platform adopted, which is in substance as follows :

“Great progress has been made in dealing with the Indian race in our country. The nation no longer regards them as hostile people, nor even as a foreign people. Nevertheless, the Indian problem is still far from solution. A needlessly expensive system is maintained—nominally to care for the Indian, in large measure to care for party and political favorites. The schools, the clerks in the Bureau at Washington, and the agency physicians have been brought under the Civil-service Law, but with these exceptions the Indian Bureau remains a political machine, subject to change in all its personnel at every Presidential election.



"By both Democratic and Republican administrations men have been put at the head of the Indian Bureau who were neither familiar with Indian affairs nor acquainted with methods of education. Indian agents and Indian inspectors have been appointed without training or any evidence of their fitness for the office. In more than one instance drunken officials have been appointed in the reservations, and well-authenticated complaints have failed to secure their removal, or have resulted only in transfer to another field, with an increased salary.

"In cases in which the reservation has been discontinued and the land has been allotted in severalty, the entire machine of the agency has been retained, though no considerable service is required, and the retention is clearly against the spirit of the law. These evils have shown themselves alike when the appointments have been left with the Indian Commissioner, when they have been reserved by the Secretary of the Interior to himself, and when they have been left to local politicians. Some excellent officials have been appointed and some excellent work has been accomplished, but this is not because of, but in spite of, the system.

"Two illustrations of the evils of this system have been afforded during the past year. The first is the removal of Dr. Hailmann, notwithstanding his splendid record as Superintendent of Indian Schools, attested by protests against his removal by men of all parties and all sections who were familiar with his work, including many educational experts. The second is the outbreak of some of the Chippewa Indians, whose valuable pine timber the Government, by the treaty of 1889, covenanted to sell for their benefit, and is still appraising and re-appraising as a preliminary to such sale, two successive appraisements, extravagantly conducted, having already been set aside as worthless, with a third appraisement now in progress. We have appealed to successive administrations to remedy these abuses, and the abuses still continue. We now appeal to the people of the United States to demand of their Government that the Indian Bureau be taken out of politics; that the Indian Commissioner be no longer treated as a political officer, to be changed with every change of administration; that the work of the Bureau be intrusted to experts, and left in their hands until it is accomplished. And we also

appeal to them to demand of Congress that it set on foot at once measures to bring the Indian Bureau and its work to an early close; that it expedite the dissolution of the reservation and the allotment of the land in severalty; that it give all Indians everywhere a right to appeal to the courts, and render all Indians everywhere accountable to the courts; and that it thus prepare the way for the abolishment of a costly policy, unjust to the Indian, injurious to the whites, and an impediment to civilization."

In speaking of the conference, "The Outlook" said, editorially:

"This year the problem on which the greatest interest was centered was that of administration. The testimony was uniform, coming from all sections, from many witnesses, and largely from earnest and life-long Republicans, that while in every other direction great progress has been made, the administration of Indian affairs is still intrusted to men without knowledge or experience, and in many cases without character; as one speaker expressed it, 'drunken men have been appointed to keep the Indians from drinking; lazy men to teach them industry; and corrupt men to teach them morals.' It was unmistakably the well-considered judgment of the conference, based on wide and authentic testimony, that the appointments, which under the present administration have been largely left to local politicians, have been on the average worse than under either of the preceding administrations—those of Presidents Cleveland and Harrison; and the fact that there are not a few good men in the field is rather in spite of than because of the political character of the appointments."

"City and State," commenting on the above, said:

"Those who desire to get at truth—and without truth no permanent improvement in public affairs is possible—will naturally ask who is responsible for so terrible a condition in the Indian service as universal testimony at the conference is said to depict. There can be no other fair answer than that which declares that Secretary Bliss and President McKinley are responsible. Secretary Bliss



and the President have turned a deaf ear to the earnest, patient entreaty of the friends of the Indian, uttered not once, but again and again, that appointments shall be made only for merit and removals only for cause. This was the one safe, simple rule by which good and sound administration might have been obtained. But removals and appointments have alike been made for political reasons ; and so the old saying that a corrupt tree can not bring forth good fruit has been abundantly justified. The cause of this woeful failure in the Indian service is in nowise different from the cause of the same sort of thing in the War Department, or in the bad city politics of New York city or of Philadelphia. Some persons will say it is very pessimistic and disagreeable to tell these truths. It is disagreeable ; we wish that we did not have to do it. There can be no improvement without knowing the truth and acting upon it. It is clear that there must be a revolution in the entire political method of the country before there is any permanent change. That will only come when men patiently and faithfully set themselves to work to bring it about. But such a report as this does not present a very hopeful outlook for a colonial policy. The awful and systematic plundering of the Chippewa Indians, of which Rev. Mr. Gilfillan gives a detailed and pathetic account, makes one fear that when we come to try the same kind of game on the Moslem pirates of Mindanao (Philippine Islands) we are likely to have a lively state of affairs."

## WASHINGTON AGENCY.

On May 1, 1898, Mr. Francis E. Leupp brought to a close his four years of excellent service as Washington Agent of the Indian Rights Association, much to the regret of the Executive Committee and of those especially familiar with his work. Mr. Leupp had taken the place of the late Mr. C. C. Painter, who was so long connected with the Society, and was so highly esteemed and beloved by its

members. The quality of Mr. Leupp's work has been of a very high order. Accurate, energetic, a skilled writer and observer, singularly tactful in his dealings with men, Mr. Leupp has the faculty of gaging accurately alike the capacity and peculiarities of the Indian on the frontier or the public official in Washington. His judgment was at all times excellent, and his plans for accomplishing a result were carefully elaborated and persistently worked into practice. Mr. Leupp resigned his position on account of the pressing claims of his newspaper work in connection with the New York "Evening Post." For this paper he has long been the Washington correspondent.

In this connection we print a resolution adopted at the regular monthly meeting of the Executive Committee held May 4, 1898:

"The members of the Executive Committee of the Indian Rights Association herewith express deep regret that Mr. Francis E. Leupp finds it necessary to sever his connection with the Society, and thus bring to an end a period of four years of service which has been, in our judgment, of the highest benefit to the Indian cause, and most agreeable and satisfactory to us.

"We desire to express, further, our deep appreciation of the ability, good judgment, unfailing energy, and courtesy with which Mr. Leupp has conducted his work as our representative for the civilization of the Indian, both at the national capital and in the field."

The Association has been most fortunate in securing as a successor to Mr. Leupp a gentleman of high character, intelligence, and long acquaintance with Indian affairs, Mr. S. M. Brosius. On more than one occasion Mr. Brosius, in times past, has rendered much important service to the cause of Indian civilization. He was a warm personal friend of Mr. Painter, and the latter had the highest opinion of his valued and disinterested efforts, calling on him for counsel or aid, as did also Mr. Leupp. Mr. Brosius

during the past summer and fall traveled extensively over the Indian country, investigating various matters. His report follows.

### REPORT OF S. M. BROSIUS.

Mr. Francis E. Leupp had so acceptably filled the position of Washington agent of the Association for several years that it was with hesitation that the work was undertaken by his successor.

Much important legislation has been enacted since the last annual report was issued. The Indian Appropriation Bill for the current fiscal year carried with it many "riders" of general interest in the Indian work.

The force of Indian inspectors was increased from five to eight, with the provision that one of the number "shall be an engineer, competent in the location, construction, and maintenance of irrigating works." It was elsewhere provided that an inspector shall be stationed in the Indian Territory for special duty there. Both of these provisions seem to be wise; the irrigating of many of the Western reservations being a very important part of the duty of the Government, and the difficult situation in the Indian Territory needing careful consideration. To this latter post of duty Inspector J. George Wright has been assigned.

### ARMY OFFICERS AS INDIAN AGENTS.

The following was also enacted:

*"Provided, That hereafter the President may detail officers of the United States army to act as Indian agents at such agencies as in the opinion of the President may require the presence of an army officer, and while acting as Indian agents such officers shall be under the orders and direction of the Secretary of the Interior."*

This was the law previous to 1893; at that time it was

enacted that the President *shall* detail army officers as Indian agents when in his opinion the good of the service demanded them.

The active military operations incident to the declaration of war with Spain afforded the opportunity sought by politicians to secure the recall of many army officers to active military duty, thus depriving the Indian service of many of its most efficient agents.

While the record of all officers thus detailed has not been the best, the testimony of those who have watched closely the solution of the Indian problem for many years is that the percentage of capable agents detailed from the army is larger than that obtained by appointments through the political spoils system.

The protecting arm of the Civil-service Law should be thrown around *all* positions in the Indian service without delay.

The impression gained by contact with new appointees shows that in almost every instance it has been a question of who had the "strongest pull" with the politician in favor with the administration, many of the agents having no special qualification that would render them fitted for the position; on the other hand, being specially disqualified by reason of obnoxious habits, and more often through obligations to local politicians whose interests are directly inimical to the welfare of the Indians in their charge. Occasionally an agent is found who has had no previous knowledge of or interest in Indians, who may yet develop into a good agent if allowed to remain; the major portion of his term of office is spent in becoming familiar with the duties of the office and the needs of the Indians, and then the incoming administration relieves him of his position, to be succeeded by another raw recruit.

## THE NORTHERN CHEYENNES—THE SPOTTED HAWK CASE.

An important section of the Indian Act provides that an inspector be directed to investigate and report upon the advisability of removing the Northern Cheyennes to the Crow Reservation, adjoining them on the west; also as to the number of settlers on the Cheyenne Reservation,—the rights of said settlers, the appraisement of their claims,—the extension of the reservation lines, fencing, etc.

In July last the Association's agent visited these reservations. It was found that the feeling with both tribes was strongly against removal of the Cheyennes to any part of the Crow Reservation, although the Crows have sufficient surplus lands that could be made available for the occupancy of the Cheyennes. While the two tribes are neighbors, and friendly, as now situated a mountainous country forms a natural dividing-line between them. They evidently fear a closer relation might become unpleasant.

The Northern Cheyenne Reservation lands are primarily adapted for grazing, while under irrigation the small valleys are successfully tilled, wheat, oats, alfalfa, and vegetables being grown, with small patches of corn.

The better sections in the valleys are settled by whites who secured homestead rights prior to the date of the executive order of November 26, 1884, setting apart this territory for the use of the Indians. These settlers, forty-five in number, have agreed to dispose of their claims to the United States, stipulations having been entered into to that effect with Inspector James McLaughlin, who was detailed to carry out the provisions of law heretofore alluded to.

Many Indians who have been located east of Tongue River, on public lands, have agreed to remove to the west side of that stream upon being reimbursed for their meager improvements.

It is recommended that the reservation be extended eastward about ten miles, to the middle of Tongue River, which



would add probably 240 square miles of mountainous territory to its area, and that it be fenced, so that the Indians may be protected from the incursions of cattle from the outside, which has been the source of so much bitterness between the Indians and the adjoining settlers, together with the cattlemen, in the past. The saving to the Indians by reason of preserving to them the pastures will be important, since they were not receiving any revenue in the past from this source.

It is recommended that there be purchased 1000 head of young cattle as a nucleus for a larger herd, the reservation being capable of supporting 20,000 head. This herd might be divided among the members, encouraging individual ownership, thus cultivating the spirit of accumulation so deficient among Indians. Under wise management rapid strides may be made by these Indians toward honorable citizenship.

Very meager school facilities exist, which may be accounted for, perhaps, by reason of their unsettled condition in the past. With a school population of 350 pupils, the Government supports a day-school, furnishing dinner for the pupils to the number of about forty. An effort was made to insert in the last annual appropriation act a clause providing for the erection of an Indian school on the Fort Keogh Military Reservation, Montana, which was primarily intended for the benefit of the Northern Cheyennes, so far as the attendance of Indian children was concerned, but for the particular benefit of Miles City, so far as location was taken into account. This effort in the interest of property-holders of Miles City was defeated, however, and we may hope that when the Government decides to build a school plant, so badly needed for these Indians, it will be built upon the reservation, apart from the evil influences which are the almost certain adjunct of the frontier towns.

Congress should, without delay, take some action looking toward the settlement of this vexed Cheyenne question

along right lines, so that the Indians may feel a greater sense of security in their homes, and the causes for contention with the surrounding settlers may be reduced to the minimum.

We already hear murmurings of disapproval of the recommendations of the Inspector. Either some gigantic railroad corporation desires the settlement of its tributary country by white men, or interested cattlemen, who have been securing pasturage without recompense to the tribe, see in these proposed changes a menace to their particular interests.

The last annual report of the Association, under the caption of "The Cheyenne Disturbance," gave a history of the murder of a white sheep-herder, named Hoover, on lands adjoining the Cheyenne Reservation, in the spring of 1897, by a Cheyenne Indian named Stanley, and of his subsequent conspiracy with others to implicate in the crime two other Cheyenne Indians named Spotted Hawk and Little Whirlwind, hoping thereby to receive leniency or punishment. What at the time seemed likely to be an uprising of the Indians over this trouble was happily settled through the wise management of the then acting agent, Captain Geo. W. H. Stouch.

Spotted Hawk was sentenced to be hung, and Little Whirlwind to a life sentence in the penitentiary; the murderer, self-confessed, was given ten years in the penitentiary, his attorney admitting, before the sentence was passed upon him, that he had promised Stanley that he should not receive a greater sentence than five years, and that it was so understood with the prosecuting attorney for the State.

Friends of the Indians were appealed to and a fund quickly secured with which to carry the case of Spotted Hawk to the Supreme Court of the State of Montana, where it is now pending on the plea for a new trial. During the past summer the agent of the Association secured the affidavit of Lame Woman, the wife of Stanley, the



self-confessed murderer, in which she states that Stanley came home after the crime was committed and acknowledged that he did it alone; and that she was within hearing distance of the conspirators when they conceived the plan of implicating Spotted Hawk and Little Whirlwind in the murder, this last statement being since then corroborated by the affidavit of another member of the tribe, who also knew of the conspiracy. This subject has been reviewed more at length in a circular issued by the Association, entitled "A Review of the Spotted Hawk Case."

Adjoining the Cheyennes, to the westward, lies the Crow Reservation, having a large acreage of fertile bottom-land along the Big Horn River and its tributaries well adapted for farming under irrigation. A large system for the irrigation of about 45,000 acres of these lands is now under process of construction by the Government, the labor being done almost entirely by the Indians. It is estimated that there are sufficient lands that can be irrigated to provide an allotment of sixty acres to each member of the tribe, and we believe they should be allotted without delay after the present system of irrigation is completed. The lands east of the Big Horn River could be held in common for the trust period of twenty-five years for grazing purposes, thus providing a surplus of about 2,000,000 acres, lying north of the Montana Base Line and west of the Big Horn River, to be disposed of, creating a fund which might be wisely expended for the purchase of cattle, which should be issued to individual members of the tribe, although herded in common, so as to reduce to the minimum the incentive to pilfer which sometimes crops out where property is held in common.

The Crows are no exception to the rule with all reservation Indians, being the sufferers through our weak system of Indian management, and are subject to a change of agents with each incoming administration.

Captain Stouch, who was transferred from the Cheyennes

to this agency, had already inaugurated a policy which was having a marked effect for good among this people. With such a leadership, the latent element of advancement is inspired to renewed effort, resulting in a corresponding benefit to the Indians.

Drunkenness among the employees would not be tolerated, likewise immorality. The Indians were taught that work was ennobling, and that the dance must cease when interfering with the work of the field and farm; and so readily did they take up with this new life that only on Saturday afternoons was the dance indulged in, and then only when not interfering with work that needed to be done.

In carrying out these reforms Captain Stouch, after repeated efforts to induce sobriety on the part of a trader's clerk, caused his removal from the reservation. With his successor to the position of agent came an order from the Department permitting the return of the clerk to the reservation, which was no doubt secured through senatorial influence. The Indians are quick to note the character of men, and this backward turn in the management of these Indians was followed up by them with the request that they be allowed to dance. The request was granted, the dancing continuing over three or four days, while the crops that had been cared for by the dancers were suffering for needed attention.

These instances are cited merely to show how easy it is to blight in a moment the advances made through many weeks, or even months, of patient endeavor on the part of an agent who is earnestly striving to better the condition of the Indians under his charge. Captain Stouch's successor is probably no worse than many another agent; he no doubt having been given the position as a reward for services rendered, without any particular interest in the welfare of the Indians.

## THE OSAGES.

The situation of the Osages as regards title to their lands is unique, holding as they do a patent in fee simple from the United States, and thus far all efforts have failed to secure the segregation of the reservation lands into individual holdings.

Approximately, the 1700 Osages would each receive 900 acres if a division of all their lands was effected ; likewise, a fund of \$5000 per capita would be realized if the \$8,000,000 held in trust by the United States were separated into individual shares.

"Of two evils, the lesser is always to be chosen," and the Government, having egregiously erred in giving to this tribe absolute title to a million and a half acres of land, I respectfully suggest that in my opinion it should commit another wrong by violating its obligation in this instance and enacting such legislation as will cause the breaking-up of the tribal relation. The Indians are now almost equally divided on the lines of full-bloods and mixed-bloods, the latter favoring the annulling of tribal ties. Allotments along the lines marked out for the Five Civilized Tribes would be just. It is provided in their case that all lands in excess of 160 acres may be sold at the expiration of certain periods.

The communal system is the great drawback to any people ; there should be individual responsibility and aspiration, which is impossible within tribal bounds.

The character of the Osage lands is varied, the bottoms along the streams being sufficient to provide a liberal allotment to each member. This being the case, the trust funds should be divided and paid outright to those of the tribe capable of managing the same, the shares for minors and illiterate and old members being retained until such time as thought best to pay the same, or to expend it for their benefit.

Some such plan as this should be inaugurated for the disposition of all tribal funds, under such restrictions as the particular tribes require for their protection.

It is a severe ordeal for many Indians to pass through after squandering their substance to be compelled to gain a livelihood, but I think experience shows that it is the wisest policy. The testimony of missionaries and others is to the effect that annuities are a curse to any people, teaching them to rely upon a fixed payment for support, thereby lapsing into indolence and crime. The Cheyennes and Arapahoes are passing through this test; they have learned that it is honorable to work, and the lesson teaches them the value of money, and it is predicted that their future progress will be steady.

The anomaly of a population of ten or twelve thousand whites residing upon the Osage Reservation without legal standing or school privileges, being a source of contention and a menace to good government, should be remedied. The policy already outlined of allotting these lands would, in my judgment, overcome this defect also.

The Osages are reasonably well supplied with schools for their own children, and, as reports show, they are well managed. A defect is apparent in the system of allowing too frequent transfers of employees in the Indian School Service. At the Osage school I was informed that about eighty-five per cent. of the school force was changed within a year; I think this an exceptional case, but it should be guarded against. Although under civil-service rules no limit is set to the number of transfers that may be made, it is the intention of the Indian school management to reduce them to the minimum.

#### THE ABSENTEE SHAWNEES AND MEXICAN KICKAPOOS.

I trust the policy of the Government will be strictly carried out with all tribes of Indians, in that no gratuitous appropriation will be made for support of any Indians

who have fertile lands that they can cultivate and will not.

The last Indian Appropriation Act contributed \$5000 to the "Kicking Kickapoos" and the "Big Jim" band of Absentees respectively. These bands of Indians have been allotted fertile farming lands in Oklahoma Territory, and have either refused to cultivate the same or have abandoned the allotments after taking up their residence thereon, the appropriation being asked for on the ground that it is necessary for their support.

The progressive members of the tribes claim that they do not get a like encouragement and support in their efforts to be industrious citizens of the community, the aid of the United States extended to the discontented element among them seeming an inducement to become indolent and to abandon their allotments and home life; the industrious Mexican Kickapoos claiming that they have received no support from the Government for two years last past. It is evidently a mistaken policy to make provision for support of Indians—beyond provision for schools, which should be encouraged—who have valuable lands, from which they can, if industrious, become self-supporting and prosperous.

The allotments of the Absentee Shawnees and the Mexican Kickapoos are among the most valuable of any in the Territory, capable of a high state of cultivation, being especially adapted for the growing of cotton, corn, wheat, oats, and potatoes, and with the proper effort much advancement might be expected within a short time. These impressions are formed by a personal investigation of the facts while in the field.

#### GILA RIVER DAM FOR IRRIGATION.

The last Indian Appropriation Act provided that under the direction of the Geological Survey the depth to bed-rock should be ascertained on the Gila River, Gila County,



Arizona, at a place known as the Buttes, and report made as to the feasibility of constructing a dam at that point for irrigating purposes for the benefit of the Gila Bend Reservation; the report also to include a recommendation as to the "Queen Creek" project, in connection with the plans for irrigation.

When this report is received by the Department, Congress will be enabled to act intelligently regarding the irrigating of the reservation, in which there has been much interest.

#### NEGOTIATIONS WITH ROSEBUD AND LOWER BRULÉ INDIANS.

In March last negotiations were entered into with the Lower Brulé and Rosebud Indians by Inspector James McLaughlin for the permanent settlement and amalgamation of the Lower Brulés living south of White River on the Rosebud Reservation with the Rosebud tribe of Indians.

During the summer of 1896, about 500 Lower Brulé Indians were removed to the Rosebud Reservation, lying south of said White River, under direction of the Department, but, as it appears, without the consent of the Rosebuds. This condition brought about contention on all sides, so Congress directed that negotiations be entered into for the permanent settlement, if possible, of the band of Brulés with the Rosebuds.

By the agreements entered into with all parties concerned, the Rosebud tribe agree to admit the Lower Brulés now settled with them as members of their tribe, on condition that they bring with them their proportionate share of their tribal funds and pay for the lands they will need. In order to meet this last requirement, the Lower Brulés sell to the United States 120,000 acres of land on the west part of their reservation, and the United States is to pay the Rosebud tribe \$1.25 an acre for the lands that

will be needed for the Lower Brulés, who will hereafter be known as "Rosebuds," the amount recommended being \$148,600.

A bill embodying the said agreements and appropriation is now pending in the Senate of the United States, and should meet with early approval; and, unlike most bills for the relief of complications among Indians, and for the betterment of the conditions among them, this bill will not be likely to meet with opposition, from the fact that it reduces the reservation and requires only a temporary advance of funds of the Government, otherwise we might expect political influence to be arrayed against it.

#### NAVAJO FORBEARANCE.

The Navajo Reservation, on the sandy plains of Arizona, has long been considered inadequate for the support of the 20,500 Navajos, and they have been permitted by the United States authorities to eke out a living by roaming at will on lands adjacent to their reservation.

Mention was made in the last annual report of the crime of Coconino Basin, perpetrated by the sheriff's posse of Coconino County, in forcibly ejecting many families of peaceable Navajos who were pasturing their flocks of sheep in Coconino Basin, to the westward of the Moqui Reservation. Many of the sheep were lost in the icy waters of the Little Colorado River, which they were compelled to cross, and consequent exposure and want of food caused the loss of many more. No action is now pending for payment of this loss, the former United States District Attorney for Arizona having advised against bringing suit, claiming there was not sufficient evidence to convict. This is not to be wondered at when we consider that the said attorney was a resident of Coconino County, and dependent for position upon the defendants in an action, if one were instituted.

Further evidence was secured by the agent of the Asso-



ciation during the past summer showing conclusively that the object of the sheriff's posse was not, as contended, to collect taxes, but to drive the Navajos north of the Little Colorado River, so that other herds of sheep, belonging to white men, could have the exclusive use of those valleys.

It is a misfortune in this, as in so many other instances, that politics plays so important a part in the settlement of Indian problems.

Lying eight miles to the west of Moqui Reservation is Moen-copi Wash, which has for generations been farmed by Navajo and Moqui Indians; it is a fertile spot amid barren surroundings, large springs being located about two miles to the northward, where Tuba City is located.

It was about twenty years ago that two or three Mormon families came down from Utah and stopped temporarily with the Navajos, who, taking pity upon them, kept them over the winter, and gave them a portion of the land for farming in the springtime, so as to enable them to proceed on their journey later in the season. The Mormons took advantage of this kindness and refused to leave, and later additional families of Mormons came to settle there, and finally the effort was made to drive the Indians from the Wash by depriving them of water privileges for irrigation.

Many tracts of this land were, about 1893, allotted to the Indians, but the Mormons were aggressive, and the contentions culminated, in the planting season of 1898, in what threatened to be a serious fight.

The employees, under the direction of the Indian agent, Major Williams, ordered the Indians to be protected in planting their crops, to which the Mormons objected, and threatened bloodshed; thereupon wiser counsel prevailed, and the Indians agreed to await the action of the Government, being promised that justice would be done them.

A thorough investigation of the subject has been made by an Indian inspector, and the report no doubt will be satisfactory to the Indians. The inspector has since that

time been directed to return to the reservation and reallocate the disputed lands along lines that will be just to all claimants, and I think in the main satisfactory to the Indians.

Suits are now pending against the United States Indian Agent and the "Industrial Farmer," instituted by the Mormons, the object being to secure a permanent injunction against the United States and the Indians prohibiting the use of the water by the Indians in Moen-copi Wash.

The Indians need a strong support in this matter, and the progress of the trial should be closely watched.

The Mormons settled in and around Tuba, who are the aggressors against the Indians, are living in open violation of the laws of the United States by leading polygamous lives, seeming to covet this secluded spot where they may continue unmolested.

The Moqui tribe are a very peaceable class of Indians, living on the products of the small washes and valleys of a desert land that would sufficiently discourage most people from even attempting to eke out a subsistence thereon. Indian corn and vegetables form the chief articles of Moqui diet. They derive considerable income from the manufacture and sale of pottery and baskets, purchased more, perhaps, for their novelty than for practical use. The climate is especially suited to the production of watermelons and peaches—the latter being halved and dried for winter use. A year's supply of provisions is the complement of every well-ordered Moqui household.

The Navajos are shrewd traders, many having large numbers of sheep, goats, and ponies. The women herd the sheep and goats, and own them, contrary to the usual custom; the Indian houses, called "Hogans," being also their property; and, as a fitting corollary to these conditions, the Navajo "ladies" do the proposing.

The school facilities among the Moqui and Navajo tribes are not adequate for the accommodation of the children of school age.

New buildings are contemplated at Keam's Cañon, on the Moqui Reservation, the present buildings having been allowed to go almost to ruin, although still occupied. After traversing the hot, sandy plains for many miles, without a sign of civilization, it is a relief to gaze down upon the site of this school, nestled among the rocks and trees in the cañon.

The Government has also in view the erection of a small boarding-school at Blue Cañon, to the west, and near the western boundary-line of the Moqui Reservation. The Association's agent was impressed with the desirability of taking advantage of the natural adaptability of Blue Cañon for storing water for irrigating purposes. It is estimated that with an outlay of perhaps \$3000 a dam could be built here capable of storing sufficient water to irrigate 2000 acres of land. If the cost of such a dam should reach ten or even twenty thousand dollars, the advantages gained would be enormous, and would well repay the cost of the enterprise. All the lumber and stone needed for the work can be obtained within a short distance. The Indians would gladly do the work for a small compensation, or, if promised land under irrigation, would work faithfully without other remuneration.

At present, supplies are freighted a hundred miles or over for this school, and likewise for Keam's Cañon; grain, etc., costing about \$3.35 a hundred pounds delivered at the school; hay, about \$35 a ton.

One hundred acres of the irrigated lands would be ample for the use of the school, thus saving each year perhaps an amount to cover the outlay in the erection of the proposed dam.

If the lands irrigated reached 2000 acres, as it is thought they would, then 1900 acres could be allotted to the Indians in tracts of about ten acres, affording a means of obtaining a better livelihood than many of the Indians have at present the privilege of enjoying; this, extending

to 190 households, would be of incalculable benefit to this tribe.

The position of Field Matron affords an opportunity for the accomplishment of much benefit in the Indian family life; it is a field of increasing usefulness, since the facilities of education are enlarged, with the consequent increase of the desire for respectable homes by the returning students. It is a pleasure to meet with such unselfish workers in these isolated fields of labor as Miss Abbott and Miss Ritter among the Moquis; surely, no one would be contented to fill such a position unless consecrated to good effort, and they will have their reward.

It is most unfortunate that Major Constant Williams has been recalled at a time when his experience and knowledge of these Indians are so much needed. He was thoroughly alive to the wrongs perpetrated upon them through the Coconino Basin outrage and the Mormon encroachments in Moen-copi Wash. No one can fill his place of usefulness now; and no matter how capable his successor may be, it will require much time to familiarize himself sufficiently with the conditions surrounding the agency to properly conduct its affairs.

W. R. Johnston and wife, missionaries among the Moqui and other Indians near Tuba, have made in their short sojourn there a deep impression for good in this field of labor: he, their spiritual comforter, brother, friend; the wife drawing the tender Indian mother heart to her through kindly ministrations in distress. Such unselfish labor will be "twice bless'd; it blesseth him that gives, and him that takes."

Much other devoted missionary effort is given the work over this large field in Arizona, yet there is abundant opportunity for other workers.

## THE CHIPPEWA INDIANS—THE PILLAGER CASE.

The lamentable conditions among the Chippewas of Minnesota culminated on October 5th last when a band of Pillagers fired upon the United States troops, with consequent loss of life.

The immediate cause of the trouble was the refusal of certain Pillagers to submit to arrest by Deputy United States Marshals, the troops being then called to their assistance.

The custom of appointing mixed-blood Indians as deputy marshals over the district in which the reservations are included has been a source of irritation to the full-blood Indians; and it is especially trying to the Indians of Leech Lake, where the Pillagers live, to be subjected to arrest by mixed-bloods from the White Earth Reservation, as has been the case for years; and, to make a bad matter worse, in many cases hardship has resulted from these arrests for want of proper means for the arrested party to return to his home when released.

While the trouble over the deputy marshals was "the last straw," the continued violation of promises made to these Indians by our Government is the prime source of discontent and rebellion.

It is frankly admitted by persons who have been familiar with the conditions existing among the Chippewas since their treaty of 1889—which ceded to the United States their pine lands—was concluded, that the whites, under like provocation, would have resorted to arms long ago.

The timber scandal on the Red Lake Reservation is reviewed at length in last year's report of the Association. Very similar conditions existed on Leech Lake and other reservations under last season's logging.

The Chippewa treaty provides for the estimating and sale of timber at not less than \$3.00 a thousand feet. This law is evaded by making contracts, in the name



of individual Indians, with lumbermen to cut "dead and down" timber under subsequent legislation; the price paid for the 55,000,000 feet logged during last winter being 75 cents a thousand feet on an average (fifteen per cent. of contract price), which was the total credit given the tribal funds, in lieu of the \$3.00 as per treaty stipulation. For the present season's logging the price is fixed at \$1.00 for Norway and \$2.00 for white pine a thousand feet, a difference which shows the utter disregard heretofore for the interests of the tribe.

The regulations first proposed for the present season's cutting provided that if the estimate on a certain tract of land placed the "dead and down timber" at two-thirds of the whole amount upon the land, it was all to be cut under the "dead and down" contract; but this, we understand, has been changed so that no "green pine" is to be cut under the "dead and down" contract. Under the two-thirds estimate alluded to there were soon filed applications for logging over 100,000,000 feet, showing to what extent the "dead and down" theory is carried; but under the plan last adopted, of cutting no green pine on these contracts, it must of necessity be a farce. No logs can be removed from the timber without a road at frequent intervals, from which all the trees must be removed, and more injury will result to the Indians than if all the pine were removed under the "dead and down" plan. If the "dead and down" timber alone is cut, the tops are left in the woods, which afford fuel for the forest fires, so that all the remaining timber will be consumed by the first fire that is started in the district cut over under the "dead and down" arrangements for the present season's output.

While a few Indians secure work through logging operations, practically all the contracts are made by mixed-blood Indians, or full-bloods having white husbands, so that the old and feeble members of the tribe do not receive any benefits from the contracts themselves, only having a share

of the tribal portion with the others of fifteen per cent. The evidence shows that where full-bloods have attempted to log under contract with some lumber company, they have been fleeced, often to the extent of being several hundred dollars in debt at the end of the season's logging.

When the estimating corps completes its work as to the value of the green pine on the ceded lands, the same will be sold, unless the law is sooner repealed. This estimate only includes strictly "green pine"; all that is "dead and down," and in any way injured or charred, although still standing, not being included. The land upon which the estimated pine is standing will be sold with the timber, so that it will practically go free to the purchaser, since the law provides that the land may be sold at the estimated amount of the green pine, at not less than \$3.00 a thousand feet.

Judging from the applications for logging the 100,000,000 feet of "dead and down" this season, which are based upon an inspection of the lands sought to be logged upon, the Indians, under the proposed sale of "green pine" on the estimate, will receive but a fraction of the actual value of the pine and land.

The law should be changed so that what little is left of the \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000 worth of pine that the Chippewa Commission estimated would be the output from these lands may be saved to the Indians, and, primarily, provide for the measurement of all timber after it is cut, officially known as "bank scale." On a portion of the land saw-mills could, no doubt, be successfully operated, while on other sections, farther removed from transportation, that might be impracticable; all the proceeds should be credited to tribal funds under treaty stipulations.

Some such plan would do away with danger of fraud by underestimation, secure to the tribe the benefit of all "dead and down" timber, in addition to the value of the land, estimated at 2,000,000 acres or over, upon which the pine is growing.

The Chippewa Indians have been sadly neglected along educational lines, it being estimated that not over one-fourth of the children of school age have facilities for securing an education.

The whole trend of the management at Leech Lake has been to remove the Indians. Old, dilapidated buildings are now rented, accommodating about forty pupils out of a school population of at least 250. The Indian Office contemplated the erection of a \$20,000 school plant at Leech Lake, the funds being reserved for that purpose—no location has yet been selected for the building. An item inserted in the Indian Appropriation Bill recently passed by the House of Representatives provides for establishing an Indian agency at Leech Lake. The residents of the adjoining town of Walker "are up in arms" already at this suggestion, accounted for by the fact that they desire the Indians removed to the White Earth Reservation, and a park established at Leech Lake; hence the latest move on the "political chess-board" is to have the proposed agency established at Bena, near the Winnebago Reservation, which will entirely defeat the object sought in suggesting an agency at Leech Lake.

A \$50,000 school plant is now under process of construction at White Earth Agency which will accommodate about 300 pupils when completed.

Again we are reminded of the disregard of the Indian's welfare in the appointment of officials. "The stream will not rise above its source" may be aptly applied in our management of Indians, who are keen observers of men. Officials who have entertained Indians in their beer resorts before appointment in the Indian service, or who have been seen gambling in these dens of crime, I submit, are not the type of men that we would desire our Indian friends to imitate.

The example of an Indian policeman being deposed after having, in the strict discharge of duty, arrested a

drunken employee of the Government is not likely to foster in the Indian heart a desire to walk uprightly.

#### KIOWAS AND COMANCHES.

During the last session of Congress the lower House passed a bill providing for the allotment of the lands of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indian Reservations, Oklahoma Territory, to the members of the tribes, in tracts of 160 acres each, and for the sale of the surplus, under the terms of the "Jerome Treaty" of 1892, subject to the claims of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations of Indians in the said lands.

The Indians claim that the treaty did not represent their wishes in the matter, and the pending legislation not being in accordance either with the treaty or their desires, strong opposition is made to its passage in the Senate. They desire that an allotment of 640 acres be made to each member of the tribe, in case the lands are allotted at all, to which many of them are opposed.

In answer to a request in June last, Mr. F. H. Newell, Hydrographer to the Geological Survey, addressed a communication to the Association giving the information secured by that Department as to the rainfall, etc., within the district covered by the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Reservation, the conclusions reached by him being that if allotments are attempted they should be of liberal acreage, the rainfall being slight, and the lands, termed semi-arid, can only successfully be used for grazing purposes. A fair allowance, therefore, would be twenty acres for each animal for pasturage.

Mr. Newell's communications were included in a circular issued by the Association June 8th last, which will be found of much interest, the Association therein recommending that the allotments be in tracts of 480 acres to each member of the tribe.

Since then the Association's representative has visited

the Kiowa Reservation, and, from a knowledge derived while there, it is still believed to be wise that the allotments should not be of less amount than 480 acres, nor exceeding 640, to each allottee. If allotments are attempted, however, they should be made under conditions that would secure to each member of the tribe a fair and equitable share of the more fertile lands lying along the river bottoms, of which there is but a limited amount.

On this reservation, as is usual elsewhere, squaw-men are an abomination, having but little regard for the rights of the Indians. They have monopolized almost the entire Washita River bottom for a distance of about twenty-four miles, and have connived with corrupt officials in charge to secure the removal, under the guise of conforming to treaty stipulations, of other members of the tribe who were making improvements thereon. These are the finest farming lands on the reservation, and should, in justice, be divided on an equitable basis with other members of the tribe.

Much good has been accomplished here through unselfish missionary effort, there now being several missionary stations at different locations over the reservation.

Rev. W. W. Carithers settled in an isolated section of the reservation about ten years since, established a school which now accommodates about fifty pupils, and is doing a grand work. He conceived the plan of locating apart from other interests, in order that he might have a community of his own choosing; the graduates from his school, when they should take upon themselves the responsibilities of farm life; the Indians of more mature age, who, through his precept and example, sought consolation in Christian surroundings—all these helpful one to the other. Every encouragement should be given to aid efforts along these lines, and I am pleased to add that the agent, W. T. Walker, appreciates the good work being



done on the reservation, and no doubt will do all in his power to help them. The Kiowas and Comanches will soon be provided with increased school facilities; the Government has now in process of construction a mess-hall at Fort Sill School, together with a dormitory and mess-hall at Rainy Mountain, all of brick; these school plants being located about forty miles distant from each other.

A brick dormitory and frame mess-hall at Riverside, two miles from the Kiowa Agency, will soon be completed; this school has been patronized by the Wichitas, being located upon their reservation, on the north bank of the Wichita River. The added facilities that will be afforded by the addition of these improvements will be appreciated by these poor Indians. While they are poor, they are not altogether to blame for their poverty; they have 400,000 acres of pasture going to waste that can be utilized for their benefit.

Superintendent G. L. Pigg is quite hopeful of the success of his plan to stock these vacant lands with cattle; he estimates that with an advance of \$5500, two hundred young cows could be purchased for grazing upon these lands, and that at the end of five years the increase would be such that the annual income would amount to \$10,000.

The advance of this fund for a term of five years would be of immense benefit to the Indians, with but little loss to the lender, since the stock purchased could be managed in such a way as to guarantee the safe return of the purchase price.

It is unfortunate that these practical ideas can not be more readily carried out by the Government.

The Wichitas are in the "slough of despond," since, under the law, allotments may be made to them, in tracts of eighty acres of farming land to each member of the tribe, under the terms of the Severalty Act of 1887, and their surplus lands sold. They have remonstrated against the allotments being made, on the plea that larger tracts

should be given individual members in a country that is primarily adapted to grazing. This reservation lies north of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apaches, and the land is quite similar; in some sections it is of better quality and location for farming, so that an allotment of 320 acres at least should be made to each member of the tribe, the surplus lands sold, and the Indians become a part of the citizen community.

#### THE CHANGED CONDITIONS WITH THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

For a generation or more we have been confronted with the evils resulting by reason of the large territory within the limits of the United States not subject to its territorial, State, or national laws.

The country embraced within the boundaries of the Indian Territory, by act of Congress, June, 1830, was described as "all that part of the United States west of the Mississippi River, and not within the States of Mississippi and Louisiana or the Territory of Arkansas," being a part of the Louisiana purchase of 1803, from France. But a remnant of this vast territory remains. It has contributed from time to time to the formation of new States and Territories, the last being the Territory of Oklahoma, so that at this time 30,914 square miles are included in the Indian Territory proper, or a total of 19,785,286 acres.

The anomalous conditions existing therein, affording increased opportunities for crime and for exemption from its penalties, culminated in a demand for legislation by Congress, which, by an act approved March 3, 1893, authorized the appointment of a Commission to negotiate with the Five Civilized Tribes for the purpose of securing the extinguishment of the national or tribal title to any lands within the Indian Territory held by residents therein and providing for their cession to the United States, or by allotment to the Indians, or such plan as might be agreed upon,

with the ultimate object of the formation of a State or States of the Union therefrom.

The powers of this Commission have been enlarged from time to time by act of Congress, these powers authorizing the Commission to hear and determine applications for citizenship, to prepare final rolls thereof in accordance with the last authenticated rolls of each tribe approved by their National Council, through action of tribal courts or by the limited authority vested with the Commission under the act of 1896—all subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

The government of the Territory is modified by the further act of Congress, known as "The Curtis Bill," entitled, "An Act for the Protection of the People of the Indian Territory and for Other Purposes," approved June 28, 1898. The latter act provides that after July 1, 1898, all tribal courts in the Indian Territory shall be abolished, excepting that as to the Chickasaw, Choctaw, and Creek Nations, the date shall be October 1, 1898.

The Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Seminoles entered into agreements with the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes which have been duly confirmed according to law. The Creeks and Cherokees are now negotiating with the Commission, with prospects of reaching an agreement. In the meantime the Curtis Bill becomes operative over these two tribes, so that if they do not avail themselves of treating with the Commission, and obtain possible concessions in minor matters peculiar to their tribal conditions, the alternative is presented of enforced submission to the stipulations of the Curtis Bill.

The agreement providing for the segregation of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Reservations stipulates that their land shall be allotted to members of the tribes so as to give to each, so far as possible, an equal share thereof, considering the character and fertility of the soil and the location and value of the lands. Liberal provision is made for the

support of schools from revenues to be derived from mining operations, and "the United States agrees to maintain strict laws in the territory of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes against the introduction, sale, barter, or giving away of liquors and intoxicants of any kind or quality."

Many schools and missionary plants are given liberal donations of land, usually 160 acres each, under the same conditions and limitations as allotments made to the members of the said tribes. It is provided that all coal or asphalt in or under the lands allotted and reserved from allotment shall be reserved for the Choctaws and Chickasaws, exclusive of the freedmen residing within the Territory, and that the appraisalment and allotment shall be made under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior; all lands allotted to be non-taxable while the title remains with the original allottee, not exceeding twenty-one years from date of patent. Each allottee shall select from his allotment a homestead of 160 acres, for which he shall receive a separate patent, the land being inalienable for twenty-one years; the lands in excess of the homestead may be sold, one-fourth in one year, one-fourth in three years, and the balance in five years from the date of the patent. The acceptance of these patents by the allottee operates as an approval, on his part, of the allotment and conveyance of all the lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Reservations under the provisions of the agreement.

Provision is made for settlement of town-sites now established or that may hereafter be selected, a commission being provided for this purpose.

The coal and asphalt within the allotments or other lands remains the common property of the tribes; the royalties derived from all mines to be paid into the Treasury of the United States to be disbursed under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and, as before stated, to be the source for the support of schools of the tribes.

The United States courts are to have exclusive jurisdiction in all controversies concerning titles to land, homicide, embezzlement, bribery, disturbance of the peace, etc.

It is authorized that the tribal governments shall continue for a period of eight years from March 4, 1898, so that the modifications of legislative authority and judicial jurisdiction may be properly carried out; Congress reserves the right, however, to prescribe needful rules and regulations respecting the management of the said Territory.

It is agreed that the funds now held by the United States in trust for these Indians shall be paid to them per capita, to assist in the improvement of their homes.

The agreement with the Seminoles comprehends the same policy of allotment, and of provision for schools and missionary plants among them, the tribal schools being provided for by a permanent fund of \$500,000, at five per cent. per annum, to be held by the United States, the balance of the tribal funds to be divided per capita, as in the other agreement recited, after equalization of allotments.

In these agreements the United States reserves one acre in each township for purchase, if deemed necessary, for the use of schools for non-citizens.

The duty devolving upon the Commission to determine claims for membership with the Five Tribes is ponderous, about 7500 applications being made direct to them, involving the rights of nearly 75,000 persons. Of this large number the Commission favorably reported upon 2075. The section of the Curtis Act which renders their duties more definite and certain reads as follows: "No person shall be enrolled who has not heretofore removed to and in good faith settled in the nation in which he claims citizenship."

The Five Civilized Tribes have endeavored for many years to expel from their domain the negro population, which was formerly held in slavery, but which was given



certain rights under treaty provisions of July 10, 1866, at which time the tribes agreed that thereafter neither slavery nor involuntary servitude should ever exist in said nations. The United States is now in duty bound to protect the interests of these freedmen in segregating the tribal lands. The task of preparing the roll of freedmen is rendered the more difficult by reason of the absence of tribal records covering these claims.

While the membership of the Five Tribes is about 66,000, it represents less than one-fifth of the total population of the Territory, the whites numbering upward of 250,000, the negro element adding several thousand to this.

The education of this foreign population is a matter for serious thought and action by Congress. The Commission has twice called the attention of the law-making power to its importance. We quote from their report of October 3, 1898:

“The Commission in familiarizing itself, while engaged in its work in almost every part of the country, with its needs, has been so impressed with one great call for Government aid, standing in front of all others and fraught with disastrous consequences if delayed, that it feels compelled to call urgent attention to it—that is, the need of some provision by the national Government for purposes of education in the Territory. While the funds and resources of the several tribes, properly managed, can probably supply sufficient support for the schools of the citizen Indians, yet the white residents can not share in them, and must look elsewhere for the means of educating their children. The means resorted to in all the other Territories, and out of which ample school funds have been provided, do not exist in the Indian Territory, in which the United States has not an acre of public land or other property beyond that in public uses.”

Congress at its present session will, no doubt, make adequate provision for these 30,000 children of school age; delay in so important a matter is inexcusable.

S. M. BROSIUS.

# PUBLIC ADDRESSES DELIVERED BY THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

January 2d, Old Swedes Church, Philadelphia.

March —, Wakefield Presbyterian Church, Germantown.

March 24th, Church of the Ascension, Philadelphia.

April —, Friends' Meeting House, Twelfth Street, Philadelphia.

May 20th, St. Matthew's P. E. Church, Philadelphia.

October 12th-14th, Lake Mohonk, N. Y.

December 9th, New Bedford, Massachusetts.

December 17th, National Civil Service Reform meeting, Baltimore, Md.

December 20th, Annual Meeting of the Indian Rights Association, Philadelphia.

## PUBLICATIONS OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE YEAR 1898.

Fifteenth Annual Report, . . . . .	3,000
Army Officers as Indian Agents, . . . . .	2,500
Answers to Charges Made Against Wm. N. Hailmann, Superintendent of Indian Schools, submitting quotations from his writings, . . . . .	2,500
Circular regarding Allotment of Lands to the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indians in Oklahoma, . .	2,500
A Review of the Spotted Hawk Case, . . . . .	2,500
The Northern Cheyennes, . . . . .	2,500
	<hr/>
	15,500

## TO OUR MEMBERS, CONTRIBUTORS, AND FRIENDS:

For the faithfulness and generosity shown by our members, and those many friends who have given us year after year contributions of money, we desire to return, as formerly, our cordial thanks. Without them the results accomplished during the sixteen years of effort for the protection

and elevation of a helpless people and for the good name of the country could never have been reached. We are conscious of our limitations in doing this work, but we also know that we have tried to do what is right without fear or favor, and to speak at all times in what we conceived to be the true sentiment of the country. We are deeply grateful for the strong support we have uniformly received. We believe our work was never more needed than it is to-day, and never in a more hopeful condition, and we trust our friends will help us during the coming year as heretofore.

Our power for good in the Indian work can be largely increased by an increase of membership. Such an increase can be effected most readily and with but little trouble to any *if all of our members during the year will use their influence to secure a single new member.*

#### THE COOPERATION OF THE PUBLIC PRESS.

To the editors of many newspapers throughout the country—both secular and religious and of both political parties—we are indebted for sympathy and frequent aid. These newspapers have been the channels through which information secured by the Association, or appeals which it has found necessary to make from time to time, have reached thousands of those of whose audience we would otherwise have been deprived. We return our sincere acknowledgments, and regret that the great number of papers to which we are indebted renders an individual mention of their names impossible.

## TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

### STATEMENT OF TREASURER'S ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 12, 1898:

Dr.

Balance on hand from last report, . . . . .	\$7,026.95	
Contributions and dues from members, . . . . .	2,518.73	
"City and State" Publishing Company, . . . . .	455.00	
Interest on deposits, . . . . .	84.82	
Interest on Investments, . . . . .	60.00	
Mission Indian Fund, . . . . .	146.83	
Spotted Hawk Case, . . . . .	305.00	\$10,597.33

Cr.

Salaries, . . . . .	\$3,630.00	
Office and traveling expenses, . . . . .	856.45	
Stationery, . . . . .	1.50	
Rent of office, . . . . .	425.00	
Printing, . . . . .	367.07	
Postage, . . . . .	204.50	
Mission Indians, . . . . .	171.85	
Spotted Hawk Case, . . . . .	560.00	
3 Reading Co. Gen. Mtge. 4 per cent. bonds, . . . .	2,516.25	
Balance on hand, . . . . .	1,864.71	\$10,597.33

E. Y. HARTSHORNE, *Treasurer.*

### ACCOUNT OF E. Y. HARTSHORNE, TREASURER, INDIAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.

Dr.

1897.	Balance per contra.. ....	\$7,026.95
Dec. 4.	Charles Lukens.....	2.00
Dec. 6.	"City and State" Pub. Co.,.....	227.50
Dec. 7.	Benj. F. Barge.....	2.00
Dec. 8.	Mrs. Eckley B. Coxé ....	50.00
	Miss Eliz. P. Smith.....	5.00
	Dr. Charles W. Dulles....	5.00
Dec. 11.	J. Rodman Paul.....	2.00
Dec. 16.	Indian Committee, Wel- lesley College.....	2.00
Dec. 20.	Eugene Hoffman.....	2.00
Dec. 30.	Robert Smith.....	4.00
	Mission Indian Fund.....	146.83
1898.		
Jan. 8.	Miss Maria Blanchard....	25.00
	Dr Thos. Wistar.....	10.00
	Carried forward	\$7,510.28

1898.	Brought forward	\$7,510.28
Jan. 8.	Miss Mary Bacon.....	2.00
	Edwin C. Jewett.....	2.00
Jan. 14.	Miss Julia H. Thompson	2.00
Jan. 15.	Miss Emma M. Jeffries...	2.00
Jan. 17.	E. Y. Hartshorne.....	2.00
Jan. 18.	City Library Association.	2.00
Jan. 20.	Mrs. J. W. Steacy.....	2.00
Jan. 24.	Mrs. J. Lowber Welsh....	60.00
	Miss Fanny de L. Welsh	10.00
	C. H. Warner.....	5.00
	Providence Branch.....	57.23
	Samuel Scudder.....	2.00
	Mrs. W. C. Wood.....	2.00
	Mrs. Evan Randolph.....	2.00
	Miss E. J. Randolph.....	2.00
	Miss Anna Randolph.....	2.00
	Carried forward	\$7,666.51

1898.		Brought forward \$7,666.51	1898.		Brought forward \$7,822.51
Jan. 24.	The Misses Morton.....	2.00	Jan. 29.	I. C. Ogden.....	2.00
Jan. 26.	Henry Justice.....	2.00		Rev. H. Ogden Dubois...	4.00
	Samuel Dickson.....	2.00		Joseph W. Avery.....	2.00
	William H. Jenks.....	2.00		Charles Platt.....	2.00
	John Story Jenks.....	2.00		Francis F. Kane.....	2.00
	A. A. Outerbridge.....	2.00		Mrs. E. C. Hoadley.....	5.00
	William T. Murphy.....	2.00		Miss Margaret W. Cush-	
	Chas. R. King.....	2.00		ing.....	2.00
	John B. Gest.....	2.00		Howard Comfort.....	2.00
	Francis C. Haines.....	2.00		Miss Hannah F. Carter	2.00
	Richard S. Mason.....	2.00		Miss Sarah S. Carter.....	2.00
	John Marston.....	2.00		Miss Alice H. Carter.....	2.00
Jan. 27.	F. Gutekunst.....	2.00		Mrs. E. W. Southworth	2.00
	A. Lawrence Lowell.....	2.00		Mrs. S. B. Griffin.....	2.00
	Henry Lee.....	2.00		Mrs. J. E. Atkinson.....	2.00
	Miss Fanny A. L. Haven	2.00		C. C. Briney.....	2.00
	Israel Morris.....	2.00		F. P. Prichard.....	2.00
	W. W. Ellsworth.....	2.00		Cyrus H. McCormick....	2.00
	S. B. Fotherall.....	2.00		Finley Acker.....	2.00
	Miss Rose Lamb.....	2.00		Mrs. R. G. Bair.....	2.00
	Theo. J. Lewis.....	5.00		P. Blakiston.....	2.00
	John H. Hall.....	2.00		Arthur A. Carey.....	2.00
	Rev. J. John Joyce			Mrs. F. R. Cope.....	2.00
	Moore.....	2.00		Francis R. Cope.....	2.00
	Mrs. J. P. Lundy.....	2.00		Calvin Pardee.....	2.00
	Dr. D. C. Gilman.....	2.00		Dr. John Ashhurst.....	2.00
	Miss Elizabeth Gilman....	2.00		Samuel Y. Heebner.....	2.00
	Mrs. C. F. Hutchins.....	2.00		J. B. Lippincott.....	2.00
	Rev. Amos E. Lawrence	2.00		Mrs. J. B. Lippincott ...	2.00
	Miss Laura C. Outer-			James S. Cox.....	22.00
	bridge.....	2.00		Mrs. James S. Cox.....	2.00
	Miss H. H. Outerbridge	2.00		Mrs. George M. Lane....	2.00
	William M. Justice.....	2.00		Miss Maria P. Gilman....	2.00
	Miss Kate Kelsey.....	2.00		George S. Bowdoin.....	2.00
Jan. 28.	Miss Emily Howland.....	2.00		Mrs. G. S. Bowdoin.....	2.00
	Rev. H. B. Frissell.....	2.00		John R. Livermore.....	2.00
	Geo. M. Carrington.....	2.00		Charles F. Meserve.....	2.00
	C. Edward Billquist.....	2.00		Miss A. O. Sollers.....	4.00
	Mrs. Anna G. Dubois.....	2.00		Rev. H. W. Nelson, Jr....	2.00
	Arthur Dubois.....	2.00		Mrs. H. W. Nelson, Jr....	2.00
	Edward W. Hooper.....	2.00		H. J. Lewis.....	2.00
	William Burnham.....	2.00		James E. Pittman.....	2.00
	Miss E. F. Norton.....	2.00	Jan. 31.	W. A. Brewer, Jr.....	2.00
	Miss Ella M. Norton.....	2.00		Joshua L. Baily.....	2.00
	Henry L. Grew.....	2.00		Mrs. Bryan Lathrop.....	2.00
	Mrs. Thomas K. Conrad	2.00		Edward K. Tryon, Jr....	2.00
	B. Frank Clapp.....	5.00		J. L. Halsey.....	2.00
	Miss Caro F. Neal.....	2.00		J. G. Rosengarten.....	2.00
	Robert Logan.....	2.00		Prof. J. F. Rothrock.....	2.00
	A. Sydney Logan.....	2.00		Ellis D. Williams.....	5.00
	Mrs. A. Sydney Logan....	2.00		Miss Sarah H. Hooker....	2.00
	Miss Mary W. Henderson	2.00		Mrs. Ellen Amerman.....	2.00
	Samuel Eliot.....	2.00		Miss Alice Ives Gilman...	2.00
	Mrs. Samuel Eliot.....	2.00		Miss M. Boswell.....	2.00
	Miss A. C. Phillips.....	2.00		Mrs. J. Emery Owen.....	2.00
	Dr. Henry M. Fisher.....	2.00		Charles B. Adamson.....	2.00
	Isaac H. Clothier.....	2.00		Mrs. Wistar Morris.....	2.00
	Miss Elise W. Balch.....	2.00		Miss Mary Moss.....	2.00
	Rev. Reese F. Alsop.....	2.00		Miss E. A. Hare.....	2.00
	Mrs. John Cadwalader...	2.00		Miss Annie J. Stokes....	2.00
	John Perot.....	2.00		Mrs. Edward M. Wistar	2.00
	John Nicholas Brown....	2.00		Edward M. Wistar.....	2.00
	Mrs. Bigelow Lawrence	2.00	Feb. 1.	Edw. I. H. Howell.....	2.00
	Miss Helen Landell.....	2.00		Chas. W. Freedley.....	2.00
	Miss Mary B. Landell....	2.00		Prof. C. H. Toy.....	3.00
	Albert M. Lang.....	2.00		Miss M. Theodora Sedg-	
	Miss L. D. Lovett.....	4.00		wick.....	2.00
	Miss Margaret A. Hayes	2.00		Jonathan Evans.....	2.00
	Edmund Tweedy.....	10.00		Thomas F. Rowland.....	2.00
Jan. 29.	Miss Mary Coates.....	2.00		George D. Bromley.....	2.00
	Miss Sarah H. Coates....	2.00		Henry V. Stilwell.....	2.00
	A. L. Elwyn.....	2.00		Mrs. N. Newlin Stokes ...	2.00
		Carried forward \$7,822.51			Carried forward \$7,993.51



1898.	Brought forward \$7,993.51	
Feb. 1.	Dr. N. Newlin Stokes...	2.00
	J. Leroy White.....	2.00
	Wm. Brewster Wood .....	2.00
	Mrs. Henry Holt .....	2.00
	Mrs. J. L. Rogers.....	2.00
	Mrs. Alex. N. Wister.....	2.00
	Charles Wister.....	2.00
	Mrs. Robert F. Wilkin- son .....	2.00
	Gen. E. Whittlesey.....	2.00
	Miss Rebecca Cox.....	2.00
	Mrs. Theodore F. Ran- dolph .....	2.00
	Charles King.....	2.00
	Miss S. C. Mason.....	2.00
	McLane Van Ingen.....	2.00
	Miss Louise Van Ingen...	2.00
	Samuel Wagner.....	2.00
	Mrs. Walter Cope.....	2.00
	Frank E. Bond.....	2.00
	Miss Alice Dox.....	2.00
	Miss Elizabeth Coelnan...	2.00
	Miss Agnes Coelnan.....	2.00
	James K. Cassidy.....	2.00
	James M. Williamson...	2.00
	C. Cresson Wistar.....	2.00
	James Spear.....	2.00
	Francis B. Reeves.....	2.00
Feb. 2.	Thos. P. Cope, Jr. ....	2.00
	Wm. Drayton.....	2.00
	Fred. W. Snyder .....	2.00
	R. Francis Wood.....	2.00
	Miss Adele Brewer.....	2.00
	Miss Alice Byington...	2.00
	Miss Mary Drummond...	2.00
	Miss C. M. Cammann.....	2.00
	F. O. Mason.....	2.00
	A. P. Rose.....	2.00
	Miss E. H. Wisner.....	2.00
	Miss J. Wisner.....	2.00
	Henry S. Pancoast.....	2.00
	Alex. Wood.....	2.00
	Geo. W. Wickersham...	2.00
	Prof. Chas. E. Dana.....	2.00
	Miss Helen A. White.....	2.00
	Mrs. Richard Biddle.....	2.00
	Dr. H. C. Wood.....	2.00
	William Sellers.....	2.00
	Miss Theodora M. Wool- sey .....	2.00
	A. O'D. Taylor.....	2.00
	David Torrance.....	5.00
	C. G. Kidder.....	2.00
	Mrs. Margaret Marvin...	2.00
	Mrs. C. R. Lowell.....	2.00
	Albert K. Smiley.....	2.00
	Dr. H. M. Hurd.....	2.00
	Dr. John B. Roberts.....	2.00
	Clarence H. Clark.....	2.00
	Miss S. S. Hopkins.....	2.00
	Mrs. J. H. Dennison.....	2.00
	Rev. J. H. Dennison.....	2.00
	Edward Wheelwright...	22.00
	Miss Florence Bascom...	2.00
	Rt. Rev. T. A. Starkey, D.D.....	2.00
Feb. 3.	Dr. Wm. Moss.....	2.00
	Abner L. Frazer .....	4.00
	Edmund J. D. Cox.....	2.00
	Mrs. Brinton Cox.....	2.00
	Rev. Gilbert Bishop.....	5.00
	George H. Day.....	2.00
	Carried forward \$8,157.51	

1898.	Brought forward \$8,157.51	
Feb. 3.	Rt. Rev. O. W. Whit- aker, D.D.....	2.00
	Mrs. M. A. Berger.....	2.00
	Mrs. Glendower Evans...	2.00
	A. B. Weimer.....	2.00
	Mrs. James O. Watson...	2.00
	Chas. H. Southworth.....	2.00
Feb. 4.	Miss Alice Wurts.....	2.00
	Thos. H. Shoemaker.....	2.00
	Henry G. Wood.....	2.00
	B. B. Custer.....	2.00
	Miss Olivia Y. Bowditch	2.00
	Col. A. R. Buffington .....	2.00
	Mrs. A. R. Buffington...	2.00
	Miss Annie Page.....	2.00
	Robert C. Ogden.....	2.00
	H. L. Young.....	5.00
	F. Hazen Cope.....	2.00
	G. H. Condict .....	2.00
	Samuel Cabot.....	6.00
	Miss Bertha G. Brooks...	2.00
	Mrs. Robert W. Smith...	2.00
	Miss Sarah Edythe Wis- ter. ....	2.00
	Louis Wister .....	2.00
	Miss Minnie A. Ken- nedy ..	2.00
	William M. Salter.....	2.00
	William Rotch Wister...	2.00
	John Casper Wister.....	2.00
	Mrs. Mary Eustis Wister	2.00
	Miss Mary Channing Wister .....	2.00
	Miss Frances Anne Wis- ter. ....	2.00
	Miss Ella C. Wister.....	2.00
	Miss S. C. Rogers.....	2.00
	R. A. Cochran.....	2.00
Feb. 5.	Wm. Darrach.....	2.00
	Mrs. Chas. H. Ferry.....	2.00
	Mrs. Edward D. Toland	6.00
	Andrew Goodthunder....	2.00
	Mrs. Chas. Phelps Noyes	2.00
	Charles Phelps Noyes...	2.00
	Richard C. Dale.....	2.00
	Mrs. Rebecca D. Davis	2.00
	Mrs. Ferris Lockwood...	5.00
	Enoch Lewis .....	42.00
Feb. 7.	Pres. Franklin Carter....	2.00
	Fred. F. West .....	2.00
	Rev. J. Andrews Harris	2.00
	D. B. Gamble.....	2.00
	Amory E. Rowland .....	2.00
	Miss Mary Matlack .....	1.00
	Miss Rebecca Matlack...	1.00
	Rt. Rev. Leighton Cole- man .....	2.00
	Miss Louise H. Williams	20.00
	Mrs. Emma B. Stork.....	2.00
	Mrs. Theodore B. Stork	2.00
	Miss Norma Stewart.....	2.00
	Miss Lucy Stewart.....	2.00
	Mrs. Jno. Stewart.....	2.00
	Miss Hope Stewart .....	2.00
	Miss Annie Stewart.....	2.00
	Chas. F. Jenkins.....	2.00
	Mrs. E. E. Faulkner .....	2.00
	Miss C. C. Biddle.....	5.00
	Miss L. Ella Pharo .....	6.00
	Mrs. Nancy F. Chapman	2.00
	Miss Ellen S. Bulfinch ...	2.00
	Mrs. M. L. Bisbing.....	2.00
	Carried forward \$8,366.51	

1898.	Brought forward	\$8,366.51
Feb. 7.	Mrs. George J. Wall.....	2.00
	Miss S. P. Wharton.....	2.00
	S. D. Wharton .....	2.00
	Miss Julianna Wood .....	2.00
Feb. 9.	Bob Thomas.....	2.00
	Mrs. J. T. Rothrock.....	2.00
	Col. A. K. Arnold.....	2.00
	Miss Florence B. Kane....	4.00
	Mrs. Alfred Winsor.....	2.00
	Dudley Talbot.....	2.00
	Mrs. A. D. Vorce.....	2.00
	Mrs. Phoebe L. Alcott....	2.00
	Miss Margaret Wister....	2.00
	Miss Sarah T. Wister....	2.00
	Jno. Wister.....	2.00
	Miss Sarah L. Wister....	2.00
	Rev. W. I. Nichols.....	8.00
	John H. Seger.....	2.00
	Theo. Willard.....	2.00
	Miss Helen C. Butler....	5.00
	Richd. H. Dana.....	2.00
	Rev. Lyman Abbott,	
	D.D. ....	2.00
	Mrs. W. A. Westervelt....	2.00
	Mrs. Wilson S. Bender....	2.00
	Conyers Button .....	4.00
Feb. 10.	Mrs. H. S. Griffith.....	2.00
	Miss Cornelia E. Froth-	
	ingham.....	2.00
	Miss E. Ryerson.....	2.00
	Mrs. A. T. Cope.....	12.00
Feb. 11.	Miss Katherine D. Ar-	
	nold.....	2.00
	Owen Wister.....	2.00
	William Sidebottom.....	2.00
Feb. 14.	C. W. Goodman.....	2.00
	Mrs. Lilly McCauley.....	2.00
	Philip Webster.....	2.00
	Mrs. J. C. Fisk.....	2.00
	Rev. Fred. Gardiner, Jr.	2.00
	Mrs. J. H. Howes.....	2.00
	Miss E. N. Biddle.....	5.00
	H. F. Furry .....	2.00
	Joel J. Bailey.....	2.00
	Mrs. Casper Wister.....	2.00
	E. J. Dunning.....	2.00
	J. P. Porterfield .....	2.00
	Wm. H. Scott .....	2.00
	Thos. P. Cope.....	2.00
	Frank Terry.....	2.00
	Mrs. E. D. Ridgeley.....	4.00
	John Meigs.....	2.00
	Mrs. John Meigs.....	2.00
	Rev. P. H. Hickman.....	4.00
	W. W. Frazier.....	2.00
Feb. 15.	Miles White, Jr.....	2.00
Feb. 16.	James C. Brook.....	2.00
	Dr. Chas. S. Wurts.....	2.00
	Miss Eleanor Schieffelin	2.00
	Mrs. W. H. Schieffelin...	2.00
Feb. 17.	Mrs. H. S. Russell.....	2.00
	George C. Thomas.....	2.00
	Miss Anna Wharton	
	Smith.....	2.00
	Jno. R. Whitney.....	2.00
Feb. 18.	A. W. Hurley.....	2.00
Feb. 19.	Miss Helen E. McDowell	2.00
	J. Montgomery Hare.....	2.00
Feb. 21.	Daniel R. Noyes.....	2.00
	George W. Patrick.....	2.00
	Mrs. Sarah W. Rhoads....	2.00
Feb. 23.	Miss C. E. Cope.....	2.00
	Carried forward	\$8,532.51

1898.	Brought forward	\$8,532.51
Feb. 23.	Mrs. Chas. Ridgeley.....	2.00
	Wm. Wharton, Jr.....	2.00
	Mrs. Wm. Wharton, Jr....	2.00
	Mrs. Clement M. Biddle	2.00
Feb. 24.	Peter R. Ratzlaff.....	4.00
	Mrs. Jno. Markoe.....	27.00
	Chas. L. Partridge.....	2.00
	Jno. F. McCain.....	2.00
	Mrs. A. L. Massey.....	2.00
	Miss Mary Massey.....	2.00
Feb. 25.	Stephen C. Ball.....	2.00
Feb. 26.	George G. Mercer.....	2.00
	Wm. G. Glenn.....	2.00
	George S. Fiske.....	2.00
Feb. 28.	Jesse Tyson.....	2.00
	Mrs. Caroline P. Gerrish	2.00
	Capt. Wm. E. Dougherty	2.00
Mar. 1.	S. M. Brosius.....	2.00
	F. H. Strawbridge.....	2.00
	Anonymous.....	3.00
Mar. 3.	Edw. Hale.....	2.00
	Mrs. Edw. Hale.....	2.00
Mar. 4.	Miss Frances D. Guion..	6.00
	Morris K. Jessup.....	50.00
Mar. 5.	George N. Newhall.....	2.00
Mar. 7.	Charles W. Dulles, M.D.	2.00
Mar. 8.	Samuel R. Shipley.....	2.00
	Reuben Haines.....	2.00
Mar. 10.	Harriett P. Smith.....	5.00
Mar. 12.	Miss Ellen M. Tower.....	2.00
Mar. 14.	Jno. F. Mackey.....	2.00
	Edw. H. Magill.....	2.00
	Miss Mary Dewey.....	100.00
	Mrs. Ellen L. Hemenway	50.00
	Miss Grace E. Reed.....	50.00
	Miss Marion Hovel.....	50.00
	Miss Anna T. Phillips....	50.00
Mar. 15.	Dr. James Darrach.....	6.00
Mar. 16.	A. R. Perkins, Jr.....	2.00
Mar. 17.	Arthur H. Lea.....	2.00
Mar. 18.	Jno. Lyman Cox.....	10.00
	Rev. Walter C. Roe.....	2.00
Mar. 19.	Jos. Bryan.....	2.00
Mar. 21.	Miss Lucy D. Akerly.....	2.00
	Miss Ethel Nelson Page	4.00
Mar. 22.	Miss Helen A. Fox.....	2.00
Mar. 28.	Col. S. L. Patrick.....	4.00
	Hon. J. I. C. Hare.....	2.00
	W. H. Wimberly.....	2.00
	Miss Gries.....	2.00
	Rev. H. L. Wayland, D.D.	2.00
	Fred. W. Taylor.....	2.00
Mar. 30.	Wm. W. Birdsall.....	2.00
Mar. 31.	Miss Alice H. Southworth	7.00
	Mrs. H. A. Southworth	7.00
	Guilliam Aertsen.....	2.00
	Dr. F. W. Wyman.....	2.00
	Mrs. Francis M. Neal....	2.00
	George H. Beacom.....	2.00
	Mrs. F. B. Reeves, Jr....	2.00
	Miss Elsie J. DeCraft...	2.00
	Wakefield Mission Band	2.00
Apr. 4.	Harry F. West.....	2.00
Apr. 5.	Morris R. Brosius.....	2.00
Apr. 9.	Atherton Noyes.....	4.00
Apr. 18.	Jno. B. Morgan.....	4.00
	E. W. Clark.....	25.00
Apr. 21.	Chas. W. Cushman.....	2.00
	Mrs. Chas. W. Cushman	2.00
Apr. 22.	Prof. D. S. Harris.....	2.00
	Miss Mary T. Jane.....	2.00
	Garwin Whipple.....	2.00
	Carried forward	\$9,102.51

1898.	Brought forward	\$9,102.51
Apr. 22.	Mrs. J. Huntington Wolcott.....	50 00
	Wm. E. Dodge.....	100 00
	Richd S. Mason.....	25.00
	Saml. P. Avery.....	25 00
	Mrs. Evan Randolph.....	10.00
	Thos. Stewardson.....	5.00
	Chas. Rhoads.....	5.00
Apr. 25.	Howard R. Sheppard.....	2.00
Apr. 30.	H. N. Campbell.....	2.00
	Miss A. B. McAuslan.....	2.00
	George P. Comer.....	2.00
	Chas. E. Dana.....	5.00
	F. J. DeBell.....	25.00
	Mrs. C. R. Lowell.....	5.00
May 2.	Robert T. Woods.....	1.00
May 7.	Mrs. W. H. McDaniels...	2.00
May 9.	R. M. Larned.....	2.00
	Hon. Seth Low.....	25.00
May 11.	Wm. H. Barten.....	2.00
May 12.	Miss Caroline Stacey.....	2 00
May 16.	R. Fulton Cutting.....	200.00
	Miss Ruth Williams.....	25.00
	Jos. S. Lovering.....	2.00
May 20.	Mrs. Eckley B. Cox.....	50.00
May 31.	Mrs. Owen Jones Wister	4.00
	Henry B. Metcalf.....	2.00
	Rowland Hazard.....	2.00
	George McAneny.....	2.00
	Jno. E. Parsons.....	50.00
June 3.	Dr. Henry B. Favill.....	2.00
June 6.	Thos. Stewardson.....	2.00
June 7.	Mrs. Hamilton A. Hill...	2 00
June 9.	Mrs. Maria Williams.....	2.00
	"City and State" Pub. Co., for rent and clerical services.....	227.50
June 11.	Rev. J. F. Dripps, D.D..	2.00
June 13.	Franklin Taylor.....	2.00
	Mrs. Franklin Taylor.....	2.00
June 15.	Evan P. Dorr.....	4.00
	Carried forward	\$9,982.01

1898.	Brought forward	\$9,982.01
June 18.	Miss R. L. Dabney.....	2.00
June 24.	Mrs. W. B. Lewis.....	2.00
June 27.	Dr. H. W. Newman.....	2.00
	Arthur B. Emmons.....	25.00
June 30.	J. W. F. Podmore.....	2.00
July 16.	Dr. E. C. Bidwell.....	2 00
July 18.	Mrs. Emma Stork.....	5.00
July 19.	Interest on 3 Reading Co. 4 per cent. bonds.....	60.00
July 21.	Interest on deposits to 6th month 1, 1898.....	49.42
July 30.	Miss R. L. Dabney.....	2.00
Aug. 11.	Miss Hannah Weld.....	2 00
Aug. 12.	Alfred Goodthunder.....	2 00
Nov. 17.	Charles H. Stevens.....	2.00
Nov. 30.	Prof. H. W. Farman.....	20.00
	George Burnham, Jr.....	10.00
	Joshua W. Davis.....	5.00
	George H. Earle.....	5.00
	Jno. H. Converse.....	5.00
	Prof. James B. Ames.....	5.00
	Mrs. Calvin Pardee.....	5.00
	Simon Rau.....	5.00
	Sarah R. Ames.....	10.00
Dec. 2.	Miss Margaretta Hutchin- son.....	25.00
	Henry C. Lea.....	25.00
	Abraham Schropp.....	5.00
Dec. 5.	Miss Mary Coles.....	25.00
	Jos. Bacon.....	7.50
	Miss Mary Bacon.....	5 00
	Miss Ellen Collins.....	100.00
Dec. 9.	Mrs. Eckley B. Cox.....	100.00
	Miss Virginia Butler.....	20.00
	Henry Martin.....	10.00
	Charles Richardson.....	5.00
Dec. 12.	Mr. and Mrs. Chas. J. Bonaparte.....	25.00
	Interest on deposits to November 30th.....	35.40
		\$10,597.33

## CR.

1897.		
Dec. 15.	Wm. F. Fell & Co., print- ing.....	\$74.50
	Miss Fanny E. Mateer, salary.....	20.00
Dec. 15.	Capt. Geo. W. H. Stouch, Spotted Hawk case.....	200.00
	Dr. J. Ewing Mears, rent of hall.....	15.00
	C. H. Graves, illustrat- ing lecture.....	10.00
Dec. 20.	Miss Fanny E. Mateer, salary.....	20.00
Dec. 27.	F. H. Newell, traveling expenses.....	7.00
Dec. 31.	Matthew K. Sniffen, sal- ary.....	100.00
	Fanny E. Mateer, salary	20.00
1898.		
Jan. 6.	E. B. Smith & Co., three Reading Company G. M. bonds.....	2,516.25
Jan. 7.	Wm. F. Fell & Co., print- ing.....	193.83
Jan. 8.	Wm. F. Fell & Co., post- age stamps.....	75.00
	Carried forward	\$3,251.58

1898.	Brought forward	\$3,251.58
Jan. 8.	Capt. Geo. W. H. Stouch, Spotted Hawk case.....	50.00
Jan. 17.	Fanny E. Mateer, salary	20.00
Jan. 24.	Chas. W. Palmer Co., Mission Indians.....	47.00
	Eliza B. Higgins, Mis- sion Indians.....	4.00
Jan. 31.	Fanny E. Mateer, salary	20.00
	Matthew K. Sniffen, sal- ary.....	100.00
Feb. 3.	Francis E. Leupp, salary	500.00
Feb. 14.	Fanny E. Mateer, salary..	20.00
Feb. 21.	Matthew K. Sniffen, postage.....	74.50
Feb. 28.	Matthew K. Sniffen, sal- ary.....	100 00
	Fanny Mateer, salary.....	20.00
Mar. 2.	R. Pearsall Smith, office rent, 3 months.....	106.25
Mar. 7.	Wm. H. Hoskins, station- ery bill.....	1.50
	Herbert Welsh, office ex- penses.....	9.48
	Francis E. Leupp, travel- ing expenses.....	279 76
	Carried forward	\$4,604.07

1898.	Brought forward	\$4,604.07
Mar. 14.	Fanny E. Mateer, salary	20.00
Mar. 28.	Fanny E. Mateer, salary	20.00
Mar. 31.	Matthew K. Sniffen, salary	100.00
April 11.	Fanny E. Mateer, salary	20.00
April 25.	Fanny E. Mateer, salary	20.00
April 30.	Matthew K. Sniffen, salary	100.00
	Francis E. Leupp, salary	500.00
	Eliza B. Higgins, Mission Indians	7.15
	Chas. W. Palmer Co., Mission Indians	50.00
May 2.	Fanny E. Mateer, salary	10.00
May 6.	Wm. F. Fell & Co., printing	13.34
May 21.	M. Emma Register, salary	30.00
May 31.	Matthew K. Sniffen, salary	100.00
June 4.	M. Emma Register, salary	30.00
June 9.	R. Pearsall Smith, rent	106.25
June 17.	A. M. Surety, of N. Y., premiums	63.70
June 18.	M. Emma Register, salary	30.00
	Matthew K. Sniffen, postage	30.00
June 30.	Matthew K. Sniffen, salary	100.00
	M. Emma Register, salary	30.00
	Prov. L. & T. Co. check ret'd, Miss R. L. Dabney	2.00
	S. M. Brosius, salary	300.00
	S. M. Brosius, expense account	102.50
July 15.	M. Emma Register, salary	30.00
	Fifty Internal Revenue Stamps	1.00
	Carried forward	\$6,420.01

1898.	Brought forward	\$6,420.01
July 18.	W. J. Saunders, Spotted Hawk case	250.00
July 30.	M. Emma Register, salary	30.00
	Matthew K. Sniffen, salary	100.00
Aug. 12.	M. Emma Register, salary	30.00
Aug. 27.	M. Emma Register, salary	30.00
Aug. 31.	Matthew K. Sniffen, salary	100.00
Sept. 2.	A. L. Smith, rent	106.25
Sept. 7.	Merrill & Farr, Spotted Hawk case	60.00
Sept. 10.	M. Emma Register, salary	30.00
	Matthew K. Sniffen, postage	25.00
Sept. 24.	M. Emma Register, salary	30.00
Sept. 30.	Matthew K. Sniffen, salary	100.00
Oct. 4.	S. M. Brosius, salary	450.00
Oct. 17.	M. Emma Register, salary	30.00
Oct. 22.	M. Emma Register, salary	30.00
Oct. 25.	S. M. Brosius, expenses	429.71
Oct. 31.	Matthew K. Sniffen, salary	100.00
Nov. 5.	M. Emma Register, salary	30.00
Nov. 22.	M. Emma Register, salary	30.00
Nov. 30.	Matthew K. Sniffen, salary	100.00
Dec. 2.	A. L. Smith, rent	106.25
Dec. 5.	M. Emma Register, salary	30.00
Dec. 9.	Wm. F. Fell & Co., printing	85.40
Dec. 12.	Balance on hand as per bank book	1,864.71
		\$10,597.33

# LIST OF MEMBERS

## OF

# THE INDIAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.

Abbott, Rev. Lyman, D.D., . . . . .	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Acker, Finley, . . . . .	123 N. Eighth St., Phila.
Adams, Mrs. M. L., . . . . .	Otoe, Oklahoma.
Adamson, Charles B., . . . . .	17 Fisher's Lane, Germantown.
Aertsen, Guillaem, . . . . .	Latrobe, Penna.
Akerly, Miss Lucy D., . . . . .	Newburgh, N. Y.
Alcott, Rev. Wm. P., . . . . .	Boxford, Mass.
Alcott, Mrs. Phebe L., . . . . .	Oberlin, Ohio.
Alford, Thomas W., . . . . .	Tecumseh, Oklahoma.
Alison, Francis J., . . . . .	216 S. 4th St., Phila.
Allen, Lieut. Henry T., . . . . .	Military Attaché, St. Petersburg, Russia.
Allen, Miss Marion B., . . . . .	477 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.
Alsop, Rev. Reese F., D.D., . . . . .	28 Garden Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Amerman, Mrs. Ellen, . . . . .	Kingston, N. Y.
Ames, Mrs. J. B., . . . . .	Cambridge, Mass.
Anderson, Miss G. P., . . . . .	265 S. 19th St., Phila.
Ansley, Miss Bettie, . . . . .	Otoe, Oklahoma.
Arkwright, H. D., . . . . .	Crow Agency, Montana.
Arnold, Col. A. K., . . . . .	Fort Riley, Kans.
Arnold, Miss Katherine D., . . . . .	104 Pine Street, Chicago, Ill.
Ash, Percy, . . . . .	1017 Park Place, Wilmington, Del.
Ashhurst, Dr. John, . . . . .	2000 DeLancey Place, Phila.
Atkinson, Mrs. J. E., . . . . .	817 Park Ave., Baltimore, Md.
Atkinson, Prof. E. B., . . . . .	Wyandote, Indian Territory.
Avery, Joseph W., . . . . .	1 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Axtell, Miss J. L., . . . . .	Lake Forest, Ill.

Baily, Joel J., . . . . .	1826 Arch St., Phila.
Baily, Joshua L., . . . . .	13 Bank St., Phila.
Balch, Miss Elise Willing, . . . . .	1412 Spruce St., Phila.
Ballard, Dr. J. D., . . . . .	Colony, Oklahoma.
Barge, Benj. F., . . . . .	Mauch Chunk, Pa.
Barnard, Mrs. Harriet W., . . . . .	32 Nassau St., New York.
Barnes, Miss Mary L., . . . . .	Darlington, O. T.
Barr, Mrs. R. G., . . . . .	Wheeling, West Va.
Barrett, Miss A. M., . . . . .	15 Coulter St., Germantown, Phila.
Barten, Wm. H., . . . . .	Pine Ridge Agency, S. D.
Bartlett, Rev. Edward T., D.D., . . . . .	Divinity School, West Phila.



Bascom, Miss Florence, . . . . .	Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Bassett, Rev. Austin, . . . . .	Ware, Mass.
Bell, Miss Clara, . . . . .	Hollidaysburg, Penna.
Bender, Mrs. Wilson S., . . . . .	212 Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.
Berger, Mrs. M. A., . . . . .	Catonsville, Md.
Biddle, Alexander, . . . . .	1307 Walnut St., Phila.
Biddle, Clement M., . . . . .	631 Market St., Phila.
Biddle, Mrs. Clement M., . . . . .	Lansdowne, Pa.
Biddle, Miss C. C., . . . . .	1812 Locust St., Phila.
Biddle, Miss Elizabeth N., . . . . .	1812 Locust St., Phila.
Biddle, Miss Hannah S., . . . . .	1812 Locust St., Phila.
Biddle, Mrs. Richard, . . . . .	1001 Pine St., Phila.
Bidwell, Dr. E. C., . . . . .	Vineland, N. J.
Billquoist, C. Edward, . . . . .	11 Broadway, New York.
Binney, C. C., . . . . .	Dept. of Justice, Washington, D. C.
Birdsell, Wm. W., . . . . .	15th and Race Sts., Phila.
Bisbing, Mrs. M. L., . . . . .	1636 Market St., Phila.
Bishop, M. A., . . . . .	193 Mackubin St., St. Paul, Minn.
Bishop, Rev. Gilbert, . . . . .	Bethlehem, Penna.
Boardman, Rev. Geo. Dana, D.D., . . . . .	4500 Regent St., West Phila.
Bockius, Morris R., . . . . .	205 E. Chelten Ave., Germantown.
Bonaparte, C. J., . . . . .	601 Park Ave., Baltimore, Md.
Bonaparte, Mrs. C. J., . . . . .	601 Park Ave., Baltimore, Md.
Bonbright, J. S., . . . . .	427 Market St., Phila.
Bond, Francis E., . . . . .	Spring House, Pa.
Bonsall, Amos, . . . . .	3731 Walnut St., West Phila.
Booth, Rev. Robert C., . . . . .	40 W. 34th St., New York.
Borgner, Cyrus, . . . . .	1701 Master St., Phila.
Boswell, Miss M., . . . . .	Chestnut Hill, Phila.
Bowditch, Miss Olivia Y., . . . . .	506 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
Bowdoin, G. S., . . . . .	39 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.
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Yarnall, Miss Anna, . . . . . 1227 Spruce St., Phila.

Young, H. L., . . . . . Poughkeepsie, N. Y.





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The Indian Rights Association is a non-partisan, non-sectarian organization for promoting the civilization of the Indian and for securing his natural and political rights. To this end it aims to collect and collate facts, principally through the personal investigations of its officers and agents, regarding the Indian's relations with the Government and with our own race, concerning his progress in industry and education, his present and future needs. Upon the basis of facts, and of legitimate conclusions drawn from them, the Association appeals to the American people for the maintenance of such a just and wise policy upon the part of the Executive and Congress in dealing with these helpless wards of the Nation as may discourage fraud and violence, promote education, obedience to law, and honorable labor, and finally result in the complete absorption of the Indian into the common life of the Nation.

## LIST OF OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1899.

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RT. REV. O. W. WHITAKER, D.D.

TREASURER,  
CHARLES J. RHOADS.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY,  
HERBERT WELSH.

RECORDING SECRETARY,  
ALBERT B. WEIMER.

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CHARLES W. FREEDLEY,	HENRY S. PANCOAST,
PHILIP C. GARRETT,	J. RODMAN PAUL,
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HENRY C. MERCER,	RT. REV. O. W. WHITAKER, D.D.,
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